

212229

JPRS-UPS-85-040

13 May 1985

USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A
Approved for Public Release
Distribution Unlimited

DTIC QUALITY INSPECTED 2

Reproduced From
Best Available Copy

19990809 111

FBIS

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

REPRODUCED BY
NATIONAL TECHNICAL
INFORMATION SERVICE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
SPRINGFIELD, VA. 22161

8
160
A08

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semimonthly by the NTIS, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

Soviet books and journal articles displaying a copyright notice are reproduced and sold by NTIS with permission of the copyright agency of the Soviet Union. Permission for further reproduction must be obtained from copyright owner.

13 May 1985

USSR REPORT

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

CONTENTS

INTERNATIONAL

Weinberger Comments on Soviet Space Arms Research Hit (TASS, 5 Apr 85)	1
Americans' Doubts on SDI Feasibility Noted (S. Men'shikov; PRAVDA, 18 Feb 85)	3
West European Attitudes to SDI Examined (Vladlen Kuznetsov; SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, 6 Mar 85)	8
Soviets Accuse FRG of Reviving Ideas of 'Push to the East' (G. Kul'bitskiy; SOVETSKAYA KUL'TURA, 19 Mar 85)	12
Soviet Conference Praises Iran's Revolution, USSR-Iran Ties (Moscow in Persian to Iran, 10 Apr 85)	16
'Bourgeois Falsifications' on Relations Within Bloc Refuted (Yu. K. Malov, D. M. Dankin; VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS, No 3, Mar 85)	18
Bulgarian Customs Official Describes Actions Against Drug Trade (KOMMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA, 2 Mar 85)	35
Asoyan Commentary on White Opposition to Apartheid (Boris Asoyan; Moscow in Zulu to Southern Africa, 10 Apr 85)	38
Briefs	
USSR-China Talks	40

NATIONAL

More Effective Atheist Propaganda Against Religion Urged (S. Khrupin; PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' KAZAKHSTANA, No 2, Feb 85)	41
---	----

REGIONAL

U.S. Journalists, Schoolchildren Visit Georgia (KOMUNISTI, 7 Jul 84)	43
Lithuanian CP Plenum Views Work With Cadres (SOVETSKAYA LITVA, 17, 19 Mar 85)	45
Information Report	45
Plenum Resolution	46
Grishkyavichus Plenum Speech, by P. P. Grishkyavichus	55
Moldavian Party Plenum on Cadre Shortcomings (SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA, 30, 31 Jan 85)	69
Plenum Information Report	69
Grossu Speech Enumerates Firings, by S. K. Grossu	70
Plenum Conclusions, Resolutions	87
Uzbek CP CC Buro on Agriculture, MVD Work (PRAVDA VOSTOKA, 28 Feb 85)	98
Uzbek Gorkom, Raykom 2nd Secretaries Confer (PRAVDA VOSTOKA, 1 Mar 85)	100
Sarkisov Addresses Armenian Voters (KOMMUNIST, 14 Feb 85)	101
Kazakh CP Central Committee on January Plan Fulfillment (KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA, 16 Feb 85)	105
Role of Local Press in Training Kazakh Youth (PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' KAZAKHSTANA, No 11, Nov 84)	107
Need To Modernize Local Kazakh Press Discussed (Sh. Yeleukenov; PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' KAZAKHSTANA, No 11, Nov 84)	115
Experiment To Raise Uzbek Rural Workers' Economic Awareness (PRAVDA VOSTOKA, various dates)	123
PRAVDA VOSTOKA on Experiment, by M. Ruzmatov	123
Further Details, by K. Tsikanov, A. Lazarev	124
Uzbek Nuclear Physics Institute Awarded (PRAVDA VOSTOKA, 27 Feb 85)	125
Estonian Aseri School Director on Bilingualism (Jaan-Ulo Saar Interview; RAHVA HAAL, 24 Jan 85)	126

Estonian Prosecutors' Conference Emphasizes Increased Law and Order (SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA, 10 Feb 85)	130
Editorial Discusses Need To Instill Respect for Mankind (TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA, 3 Feb 85)	132
Shortcomings in Education Lead to Social Problems (Editorial; TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA, 1 Feb 85)	135
Uzbeks Rein in 'Degenerate' Discotheques (M. Spektor; T. Kulevas; PRAVDA VOSTOKA, 3 Feb 85)	138
Kirghiz Academy Member on Western Views of Language Policy (A. Orusbaev; SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA, 13 Jan 85)	142
On Accurate Literature Translations Into National Languages (G. M. Gel'dyyeva; IZVESTIYA AKADEMII NAUK TURKMENSKOY SSR: SERIYA OBSHCHESTVENNYKH NAUK, No 2, Jul 84)	146
New Book Outlines Renewal of Kirghiz Poetry (V. Shapovalov; SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA, 16 Jan 85)	151
Briefs	
New Port Construction	154
Artists' Union Conference	154
E. Sizenko in Estonia	154
Meat and Milk Industry	155

INTERNATIONAL

WEINBERGER COMMENTS ON SOVIET SPACE ARMS RESEARCH HIT

LD051343 Moscow TASS in English 1333 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow, April 5, TASS--TASS military news analyst Vladimir Chernyshov writes:

U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger is finding it really hard. In the performance of his official duty he has to "push through" Congress new huge allocations for speeding up the arms race and to try to "convince" the legislators and taxpayers that there is a "Soviet military threat." He finds it particularly hard to "uphold" American plans of militarization of outer space, the so-called "Strategic Defence Initiative" of the United States. The more so that the attitude of that "initiative," which is more precisely called "star wars," became, in the opinion of American news analysts, the question, the touchstone which checks the loyalty to the President and, therefore, one has to "wriggle out" and invent "argumentation."

In an ABC television interview the head of the Pentagon tried to prove what cannot be proved: He was trying to prove that it is the USSR but not the USA which is carrying out a speedy rate plan of militarization of outer space. To make himself more convincing, he even cited a figure--he said that allegedly the USSR "has been doing that for almost 20 years." The defence secretary kept silent, certainly, on the fact that from the very beginning of the space era, the United States, as different from the USSR, set as one of its priority tasks "attainment of scientific-technological superiority in the use of outer space in military purposes." He has forgotten that on October 19, 1959, that is more than 25 years ago, an experiment was held in the United States in the course of which the "Explorer-6" artificial satellite was intercepted from a B-47 bomber. Mr. Weinberger did not recall his own statement which was made in 1982. He then said that the U.S. should have the potential that would make it possible not only to disrupt the functioning of enemy space systems but also to fully put them out of operation.

The "explanation," which was provided by the defence secretary for his own thesis on the Soviet Union's work in "creating a space defence system" is a striking example of absolute lack of logic. But the head of the Pentagon lacks not only logic. As he said, the USSR spends for works to create the space defence system almost "half of its budget or approximately the same as

is spent on offensive armaments." It turns out that almost 50 per cent--for offensive armaments, that is on the whole almost 100 per cent. Naturally the question arises about expenditures for "non-offensive," conventional armed forces of the USSR, which, according to selfsame Caspar Weinberger, "have a great might" and "pose a threat to Western Europe."

The U.S. defence secretary, though he is the political head of the Pentagon, should perhaps sometimes look into the text-book of arithmetics since in the future, too, "solutions" of difficult tasks set to him will be at variance with the correct answer. Perhaps, the matter is possibly not at all arithmetics. He just dreams of getting for his department not 100 per cent, which in the budget estimates for 1986 fiscal year amount to 313,700 million dollars (this is the 100 per cent), but, say, 150-200 per cent.

If one is to speak seriously and rest upon real facts and not concoctions, the question is absolutely clear. The Soviet Union has always advocated peaceful uses of the near-earth space and now insists on decisions to be taken on prevention of militarization of outer space. The United States stubbornly conducts works with a view of turning outer space into a battlefield. Whence the danger of "star wars" which are a threat to the whole of mankind.

CSO: 1812/206

INTERNATIONAL

AMERICANS' DOUBTS ON SDI FEASIBILITY NOTED

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Feb 85 p 6

[Article by S.Men'shikov: "The "Space Games" of the Military Complex"]

[Text/ Recently I had occasion to visit the US as a member of a delegation representing the Soviet Association for the Promotion of the UN. Among our interlocutors were ordinary Americans who asked simple and clever questions, and businessmen, and military and political experts whose voice is heard in the White House. The latter included retired general B.Scowcroft, who last year headed the presidential commission on strategic forces, and president of the California-based corporation "Pan Heuristics" F.Hoffman who masterminded one of the three reports to the US president on space weaponry. There were prominent scientists who oppose the present militaristic course, and short-spoken staff from the Rand Corporation which does contract work for the Pentagon, the CIA and other agencies, and leading figures from the Space Research Laboratory near Los Angeles. In a word, the people we talked to represented a wide range of interests and viewpoints.

Yet in every case the topic that attracted the greatest interest was the future of Soviet-American relations and especially the problem of preventing an arms race in space. What our interlocutors had to say reflected the concern at present felt by millions of Americans over the "space games" of the Pentagon military clique.

We came to the US at a time when the first round of broad public debate over the Star Wars program had ended, and not in the administration's favor either. In the course of that discussion noted scientists and experts succeeded in proving that the goal originally announced by the president with such fanfare - to create a reliable antimissile shield for the US population - was clearly unattainable, at least not in the next several decades. This was publicly admitted by General J.Abrahamson, the man appointed to head the antimissile project, and the president's science adviser J.Keyworth, and other administration figures. In a foreword to the official brochure "The President's Strategic Defense Initiative" disseminated in early January Reagan himself no longer refers

to the protection of the population as an objective for the foreseeable future. He does, however, attempt to replace the disproven thesis by vague claims to the effect that space weaponry "is meant to destroy missiles, not people".

Furthermore, the trust placed by Americans in official assurances that space weaponry is to be used for purely defensive purposes was significantly undermined. In the course of the discussion many experts made the convincing point that coupled with the continuing buildup of offensive strategic weapons the plan to develop a "total" antimissile defense (AMD) could only be construed as an aggressive act aimed at enhancing the American potential for a first nuclear strike. This was indirectly conceded by the president: "If they (i.e. space weapons) are combined with offensive systems, they could be regarded as a factor conducive to an aggressive policy".

Also proven was the fact that the space weapons program is in direct violation of the permanent Antimissile Defense Systems Limitation Treaty signed and ratified by the Soviet Union and the US in 1972. Many in the USA are aware that with the renunciation of that treaty a crucial barrier to an arms race in space would be removed, as would a powerful incentive to limit and reduce nuclear weapons as such. There are a number of outspoken opponents of the treaty in America. These are concentrated mainly in the Pentagon and the military-industrial corporations. Due, however, to a whole array of factors, particularly the influence of the Western European allies frightened by the prospect of an arms race in space, President Reagan was forced to state publicly that the US would abide by the terms of the treaty, at least in the coming few years.

Having lost the first round of the intense, nation-wide debate, Star Wars supporters have now switched to a new and wilier argument to which, as a number of Americans told us, many have no answer. Briefly, these arguments boil down to the following:

Firstly, those who champion the militarization of space insist that what is really planned is not the creation of an "absolute" antimissile shield, but merely a system to protect the launching sites of land-based intercontinental missiles; this, it is alleged, would enhance America's "deterrent capability". Secondly, the space antimissile defense program will, in their words, devalue offensive weaponry and open the door to agreements on nuclear arms reductions. Finally, during the next several years the entire project will be limited to space weaponry research only, which the ABM treaty does not forbid, and will promote (!) scientific and technological progress.

Closer examination of these arguments will reveal that they too are meant to deceive, and that behind each and every one of them there stick out the long ears of the militarists.

Let us begin with "deterrent capability". This slick phrase was coined in the US in the late 40s, when the USSR had just acquired an atomic capability of its own, and to speak of a "preventive strike" had become pointless and dangerous. The change in terminology, however, did not change the substance of the thinking. "Containment" and "deterrence" signified precisely one thing - the use of nuclear arms, including a nuclear first strike.

The assumption was that the US would have a quantitative and possibly a qualitative edge in nuclear weapons: without it the ability to strike fear, or, simply put, to blackmail other countries, would simply ring hollow.

But with the advent in the 70s of nuclear parity, of a strategic equilibrium on the international arena, the doctrine of "deterrence" was left with nothing solid to stand on. The arms race, in which the initiative invariably belonged to Washington, resulted in increased vulnerability for the territory of the US itself, including its military installations. In other words, the country's national security was not enhanced. Conversations with Americans leave one with the feeling that they are well aware of this unpleasant truth. Declarations about "selective retaliation", or, in plainer language, about a "limited" nuclear war, reassured no one. Other than the most virulent hawks, nobody in America believes that a nuclear catastrophe could be localized by delivering Europeans, Asians or Africans to the slaughter.

And now the Pentagon intends to revive its "deterrent capability" by shielding American missile launch sites with space-based weapons. But no matter how many the reassurances offered by Star Wars supporters that this is a purely defensive system, one finds it impossible to believe them. Any reduction in the vulnerability of strategic weapons designed to destroy enemy launching sites is tantamount to disturbing the equilibrium achieved, to the creation of a new first-strike capability. This is precisely what the AMD treaty, whose main purpose is the prevention of nuclear aggression, is directed against.

Not one of the highly qualified specialists we conversed with could deny that space weapons have a dual significance. Lasers, particle weapons and missiles are deployed in space against enemy rockets, as well as other targets in space, in the atmosphere and on the ground. To all intents and purposes, they are a new class of offensive weaponry. It was no slip of the tongue on the part of USAF chief of staff General Charles Gabriel when, displaying an unabashed military appetite, he declared: "Space, in the final analysis, is the most advantageous position".

Several people tried to convince us that development of space weaponry will help consolidate strategic stability and even facilitate arms reduction. Now, they asked, can you object to such a highly

moral and truly noble goal? However, specialists who studied the problem from both the theoretical (including the mathematical theory of games) and the practical (relations between powers) points of view have come to an almost unanimous conclusion: the Star Wars program will engender an even more intense and exhausting arms race in practically every sphere.

At Stanford University we met the widely known physicist Sidney Drell. With two other scientists he recently coauthored a comprehensive book entitled "The Reagan SDI: An Assessment from the Standpoint of Technology, Politics and Arms Control". It convincingly argues the case for a very important conclusion which many share: pushing ahead with the AMD system "would exert a destabilizing influence on the strategic balance and pose a risk to our own security". There will follow, in the words of the authors, "a needless and unbalancing acceleration of the strategic arms race".

Now for the issue of "harmless" space research. If it were a question of the peaceful exploration of space there would be no cause for any doubts or concerns whatsoever. As a matter of fact, several professors at the California Institute of Technology expressed high hopes for cooperation between Soviet and American scientists in the peaceful exploitation of space. However, the allocation by the US of 26 billion dollars for space weapons research has something completely different in mind. Here are some eloquent facts gleaned from the American press which tell the real story behind this so-called "research".

The US Army is developing an antimissile system which could be deployed in the 1990s. This program has been in the works for 18 years (i.e. since the mid-sixties!). Tests were conducted in June 1984 in the course of which one missile warhead was intercepted and destroyed by another. These projects have now been incorporated into the Star Wars program.

The USAF is readying the construction of a new giant rocket to launch superheavy satellites for the Star Wars project and for the creation of a "not overly costly space defense system".

Under study is a project to orbit 100 satellites in the early 90s each carrying 150 interceptor rockets. In announcing the fact, three authors who support the "space games" concept - Z.Brzezinski, R.Jastrow and M.Kampelman - voiced the following opinion in the NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE: "There is nothing exotic about this technology. With some additional research and experimental design work we could create and deploy a two-tier defense right now".

So the answer to the question of what the 26 billion dollars are intended for should be crystal clear.

In San Francisco local businessmen told us about the hopes for enrichment that the military-industrial complex is pinning on the

Star Wars program. Firstly, the top people of the complex are thinking not in terms of tens of billions of dollars "for research", but in terms of hundreds of billions for full-scale deployment. Secondly, the aviation and missile, the electronics and other corporations see themselves winning solid contracts for missiles, all kinds of satellites, lasers, optical reflectors etc., and see it happening now and not in the distant future. Thirdly, the corporations figure on handsome profits from commercial application of the new military space hardware.

"You cannot stop technological progress," some of our interlocutors reproached us. But the majority agreed that technological progress can and must be turned aside from the development of new weaponry; the billions involved must go to solve burning global and other problems on which the well-being of mankind hinges. And above all, we must not allow the "space games" of the imperialist military-industrial complex to push the world to the brink of a nuclear catastrophe.

The majority of the Americans we met were deeply troubled by the continuing "stellar boom" for the Pentagon's contractors, but they also nursed radiant hopes for the success of the new Soviet-American talks opening in Geneva in March, and there was a growing conviction among them that the historic task of preventing an arms race in space can and must be achieved. Much depends here on the goodwill and realism Washington displays, on its readiness to reach a reasonable compromise and to strictly observe the principle of parity and equal security.

12258

CSO: 1807/247

WEST EUROPEAN ATTITUDES TO SDI EXAMINED

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 6 Mar 85 p 5

[Article by Vladlen Kuznetsov: "A Time to Choose"]

/Text/ How, in what way can the elimination of nuclear weapons be achieved? There is the radical solution - draw up an agreement to abolish nuclear arms under strict international control. The Soviet Union was the first to come up with such a proposal, but the other nuclear powers are not as yet prepared for such a resolute step. So there remains another approach to the solution of the problem - the gradual, phased approach, the method of partial measures. Such as a freeze on nuclear arsenals in both quantitative and qualitative terms; a commitment by all nuclear powers not to be the first to use the most deadly and destructive weapon imaginable (the Soviet Union has already done so); adoption, as proposed by the Soviet Union, of a peaceful code of behavior for the nuclear powers regulating their relations with each other and with the outside world; a complete and universal cessation of nuclear weapons tests; agreements on the limitation and reduction of various types of nuclear weaponry.

But lo, there has come out of Washington a plan touted as a much more effective and direct path to the elimination of nuclear arms. To achieve this goal, it argues, you must first create a large-scale, partially space-based defense system. An absolute, impenetrable shield will so devalue offensive weapons that the only alternative left to the nuclear powers will be to scrap them. After all, what do you need a sword for if it is bound to disintegrate on coming into contact with the miracle shield? To hear admirers of the "president's initiative", which even in America itself has been unequivocally christened "Star Wars", tell it, they ought to be given the Nobel Peace Prize. But, one may well ask, what for?

Because they have no intention of "devaluing" their offensive capability, but, on the contrary, are applying even greater vigor to honing their strategic sword?

Because in the next few years the arms race on earth and in space will become even more wasteful, meaningless, absurd and, of course, much more dangerous than today?

Because the cosmic caper could complicate or, in a worst-case scenario, even torpedo the Soviet-American talks slated to begin in Geneva on March 12?

You can't prove the unprovable, yet Washington is trying to pass Star Wars off as a "humane" project, well-nigh a cure-all against all the evils and woes that threaten to rain down on mankind. And as a shield that would protect not only America, but the whole of Western Europe against a "Soviet attack". The capitals of the NATO countries are currently hosting a string of top-ranking US emissaries bent on crushing the open or behind-the-scenes resistance of their very worried allies to the planned militarization of space. Some are beginning to give in to the brainwashing, but Washington wants more. It wants its project to be approved by all of Western Europe.

Why has the US administration committed all its forces to the propaganda front? Above all, because it wants NATO to share some of the responsibility for an undertaking fraught with serious consequences for world peace, to make it the bloc's common platform, to emblazon, so to speak, the cosmic shield with the Atlantic emblem - a wind rose. And thereby to bolster its rather shaky position on space weaponry at the upcoming Geneva talks. Washington aims to utilize the scientific and industrial potential of its Western European partners (and, naturally, Japan), to skim the cream off their technology and, if possible, attract their investments. In the overall scheme of things the US figures on tying its allies tighter to its global nuclear strategy, a strategy that evokes concern among the peace-loving community, and now and then gives goose bumps to even the most loyal nephews of bellicose Uncle Sam.

What is the reaction to all this in Western Europe and NATO? Among broad public and political circles the White House venture evokes a great deal of apprehension. Over the fate of Soviet-American negotiations and the entire process of arms limitation and reduction. Over the fate of world peace and stability, and of our planet in general were it to be threatened by the ominous tandem of terrestrial and space weaponry. These circles are not taking at face value statements by Washington apostles of Star Wars to the effect that, so be it, they will cover Western Europe with the allegedly hermetic "cosmic shield" if the Old World should be fired by the same attachment to it as the chief of the White House. Nor do they believe Washington's soothing assurances that deployment of the space systems is "still a long way off" and the whole affair may be limited to "pure research work".

But there are forces in Western Europe who are banking, for a variety of selfish reasons, on the USA's military supremacy over the USSR. These forces are willing to ride the rear end of the American war chariot and cast prudence to the winds as long as they are not accused by Washington of antiamericanism and a diminishing interest in Atlantic solidarity. There is, too, a desire on their part not to fall behind the senior partner in military and technological

terms, whereas the military-industrial complexes of Western Europe (including those represented in government) are not averse to getting some fat orders from the Pentagon for space hardware. The US cleverly uses these aspirations, as well as its own commanding position in NATO, to foist the president's "strategic defense" initiative on the entire bloc.

One result is that the ruling circles of West Germany, who until recently would not dream of publicly enthusing over the White House's space odyssey, have done a complete turnaround. They are now hitching themselves to Reagan's program and assuming the role of its advocates to boot by trying to talk others into taking the same course. Such was the drift of chancellor H.Kohl's speech at a recent conference in Munich organized by the "Wehrkunde" military-science association. The GENERALANZEIGER noted that Kohl had, in effect, come to head "the weak European lobby of supporters of the American strategic "defense initiative". One such lobbyist is Belgian prime minister W.Martens who holds, in contrast to public opinion in his own country, that Western Europe will "find itself defenseless" if it does not lend support to the aforesaid initiative.

It is true that the Western European lobby is as yet not of the caliber the White House would like, but Washington is doing its best to remedy that by pressuring the NATO allies collectively and one on one. In the meantime, enter the mercenary interests of the West German corporations. There are reports from Bonn that the Federal Defense Ministry has already contracted the leading arms manufacturers of the republic to ascertain their "possible participation in the creation of a space-based defense system". From London, where the ruling circles were only recently expressing reservations about the Star Wars program of the US president, one now hears statements to the effect that the government will not impede "the struggle of British companies for contracts" should any be offered by Washington.

In the meantime, deep concern over the dangers inherent in the militarization of space is being voiced by the ruling circles of France, Italy and other countries. "The Italian government", stated foreign minister G.Andreotti, "is of the opinion that in the overall plan the Geneva talks must be aimed at preventing the uncontrolled and competitive militarization of space which would lead to very serious destabilizing consequences". The French minister of national defense Ch.Hernu thinks that the Star Wars project carries the threat of an accelerated arms race and further expansion of offensive systems.

Which approach will gain the upper hand in the leading Western European members of NATO - the sober, realistic one which rejects adventurism in space or the pro-American - only the future can tell. For the now, though, in the words of J.Wilson of the WASHINGTON POST, Washington is doing all it can "to sell the mysterious product to the skeptical Europeans". Wilson notes sardonically

that in the course of his Western European trip Pentagon chief C. Weinberger failed to come up with a coherent explanation of when the "strategic defense initiative" would be implemented, how much it would cost and whether it would work at all.

In a word, a cosmic "cat in the bag". One thing about it, though, is clear: it has aggressive claws, no matter how strenuous the effort to pull them in. And the selling of the cat is being done with a truly Nozdrev uncereceremoniousness.

Not everybody yet recognizes the true nature of Washington's plans and intentions concerning space. Not everybody clearly realizes that implementation of these ambitions can lead to the further undermining of international security and strategic stability.

But the time has come to make a choice. A choice between easing military confrontation or aggravating it. Tertium non datur. It is a choice whereon hinges the present and the future of a continent that survived two world wars but will not survive a third, nuclear one.

The Soviet position is clear as clear can be: space must be free of any weaponry whatsoever. No space strike systems of whatever design or whatever basing mode should be created, tested or deployed, neither for use in the cosmos nor from the cosmos against targets on the ground, in the air or on the seas. All such systems already in existence must be destroyed. Touching on the subject of the upcoming Soviet-American talks in a speech at an election rally, comrade K. U. Chernenko stressed that "agreement is absolutely necessary and quite possible. It is necessary because otherwise the world will roll faster and faster down the incline of the arms race and the threat of war will continue to grow".

In the postwar years Washington has thrown the gauntlet at the Soviet Union more than once. And each time got the response it deserved. Is there any need, then, for yet another test? The USSR has sufficient material and technical capabilities, technological potential and intellectual resources to stand up to Washington's space challenge.

It is better not to initiate an arms race in a sphere where none yet exists. Better to drop the uncertain and risky ventures that promise nothing but more failures and to steer a course toward genuine, de facto disarmament, toward universal and complete disarmament.

12258

CSO: 1807/247

INTERNATIONAL

SOVIETS ACCUSE FRG OF REVIVING IDEAS OF 'PUSH TO THE EAST'

Moscow SOVETSKAYA KUL'TURA in Russian 19 Mar 85 p 7

[Article by TASS correspondent G. Kul'bitskiy in Bonn: "A Silent Prayer Beneath the Drumroll?"]

[Text] On the threshold of the 40th anniversary of the crushing defeat of Nazi Fascism, reactionary forces of the FRG are waging a large-scale propaganda offensive.

Listeners of Bayerischer Rundfunk were quite surprised when at the announced time, instead of the voice of the Green Party's prominent figure Ant'e Fol'mer, who was intending to share her thoughts of the forthcoming 40th Anniversary of the destruction of Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union's historical role in delivering the people of Europe from "the brown plague," and to call for refusing revanchist claims dangerous to the cause of peace, the well-known lamentations of CSU leader Franz Josef Strauss came on the air: "Surely, it goes without saying, I mourn for Europe's unity, which was lost as a result of Germany's capitulation." Then followed an entire collection of false assertions about Europe's post-war construction which arose as a result of the defeat of Nazi Fascism.

When amazed and indignant listeners began phoning the management of Bayerischer Rundfunk, they practically took editor Gunter Von Loyevski under cover from the radio there--the reactionary who considered A. Fol'mer's statements "unworthy" to broadcast on the air. And he is not alone as there are hardly isolated attempts being undertaken today in the FRG to prevent representatives of the democratic community from bringing the truth to fellow citizens about the destruction of Nazi Fascism and liberation of Europe's nations, and about the decisions of the Yalta and Potsdam conferences, which lay the basis for Europe's peaceful and democratic development. In the very year of the 40th Anniversary of the Victory, all kinds of organizations and groups of revanchist doctrine active in the FRG have begun to conduct a large-scale propaganda offensive on West German citizens through the mass media--in print, on television and on the radio.

Sober-minded political observers correctly express the opinion that the present activization of revanchists is associated with the political protection and financial support shown them by the CDU-CSU bloc at federal and grassroots levels. It is precisely statements by the present political leaders of the FRG about the supposedly "open German question," the "existence of a German Reich" and the "inconclusive character of the European post-war construction in general" which have created that atmosphere in which the diabolic influence of revanchism has rapidly begun to spread. In addition, the West German revanchists are linking their hopes for a resectioning of the map of Europe with the present militaristic course of the Washington administration; with the placing on their country's territory of new American first strike nuclear missiles, which are aimed at the USSR and its allies; and with a program for the further buildup of the military potential of the FRG, which is turning into one of the main motivating forces of the arms race unleashed by NATO.

During the last few weeks in Bonn, a huge political scandal has been raging which was caused by the recurrent provocation of insolent revanchists. The official mouthpiece of the "Association of Fellow German Countrymen from Silesia", the magazine SHLESZIYER, published an article which preaches all the very same "eastward expansion" in a contemporary style. For the "solution" of the notorious "German question" it proposed the Bundeswehr implement armed aggression against the governments that were participants in the Warsaw Pact. The publication of a similar opus became a political stock-in-trade in the course of preparing for a gathering of the "Fellow Countrymen Association", which a shameless group of "eternal yesterdays," headed by deputy of the Bundestag from the CDU H. Hupka, intends to hold this summer in Hanover. In spite of the growing scandal, higher representatives of the West German Government headed by Chancellor H. Kohl intend to take part, as before, in the revanchist assemblage about to take place. But they have tried to hush up the scandal itself somewhat more quickly. They declared the author of the article a lone person. But how did the material get into the issue? A scapegoat was quickly found. It turned out that it was not the political leadership of the "Fellow Countrymen Association" or the magazine SHLEZIYER that was to blame in the publication, but a typography worker. Surprising "freedom" reigns in this magazine if a simple worker independently fills in the "blank spots" of its columns--and in other such publications which relish the cannonade of future war.

In the situation that has arisen, the FRG government has considered several things necessary to muffle a discussion highly unfavorable for itself about European borders and to officially confirm its adherence to treaties which the FRG has concluded with socialist countries, first and foremost the treaty with Poland. The federal chancellor, in particular, has announced that the inviolability of borders and a respect for the territorial integrity of European states at their present borders is a "basic condition for peace." The deputy chairman of the CDU-CSU faction in the Bundestag, Fol'ker Ryuye, has said that the "political content of the eastern treaties is

final and not subject to revision." However, the democratic public of the FRG and progressive political figures rightly address the question of whether or not it is all a propaganda stunt called upon to patch up the foreign policy damage inflicted by the FRG. An indication of how serious these apprehensions are is that representatives of the circle closest to the chancellor--the general secretary of the CSU, H. Geissler, and president of the CDU-CSU faction in the Bundestag, A. Dregger--have come out with slanderous statements literally in unison with the magazine SHLEZIYER.

The 40th Anniversary of the destruction of fascist Germany--how do we observe this date? With a "silent prayer" at the Koln cathedral, as the official Bonn proposes, or with a decisive stand against the growing threat of a new world war? Currently in the FRG there is a stubborn struggle over this question.

Many West German cultural workers think that this May Day it is necessary to resolve to struggle so that war shall never again come from the German land. In an interview on radio station Deutschland-funk, well-known West German writer Heinrich Boll emphasized that it is necessary to mark this anniversary as the "Day of Liberation." However, on the threshold of the 40th Anniversary of the defeat of Nazi Germany, representatives of reactionary and revanchist forces have entrenched themselves on radio and television and tried to have programs include all kinds of slanderous broadcasts and outright deceptions. So the second television program is intended to show a series of films under the general heading "Forty Years of Exile." The first television program in March-April will broadcast a six-part film "Germany in World War II" intended as some sort of "German" response to the documentary journalistic film epic "The Great Patriotic War." This film has been shown in the West under the title "Unknown War."

Reactionary forces are simultaneously trying to oust broadcasts of progressive content from television and radio programs. So Ant'e Fol'mer has come out with a statement. So wellknown artist and master of "political cabaret," Dietrich Kittner, has made a broadcast. Together with other artists, painters and writers, he has recently come out decisively against calls by the "Fellow Countrymen Association from Silesia" for a revision of the existing borders in Europe. The fact is that D. Kittner was born in Silesia. However, unlike the leaders of the "Fellow Countrymen Association," he has turned out to be endowed with political realism to a higher degree. "We protest against the fact that revanchist leaders drag all of us along under their banners," declared FRG cultural workers, a Silesian by birth. "Our motherland is here now and we wish to live in peace." Reactionaries have not forgiven D. Kittner for this statement. At the last moment the directors of the telecompany Norddeutscher Rundfunk vetoed the transmission of an already prepared broadcast dedicated to its quarter-century creative anniversary.

In spite of repression, oppression and hushing up, the foremost cultural workers of the FRG do not intend to be reconciled with the outright distortion of history. They are actively preparing for the 40th Anniversary of the destruction of Nazi Fascism. At a grand concert which will take place May 8 at Nuremburg, progressive artists will publicly declare their fervent desire to live in peace.

12614

CSO: 1830/425

INTERNATIONAL

SOVIET CONFERENCE PRAISES IRAN'S REVOLUTION, USSR-IRAN TIES

GF110720 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1600 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] A few days ago at the Oriental Institute of the Soviet Union's Academy of Sciences an annual conference was held to discuss various aspects of social, political, economic and cultural life in Iran.

More than 100 Soviet Iranologists and scholars of the institute took part in this conference. Az. Arabadzhyan who has a doctorate in history and is the head of the Iran Department of the institute spoke at the opening ceremony of the conference.

He said: The interest of the Soviet people in Iran, especially after the anti-imperialist and antimonarchy revolution of 1979, has increased considerably. Soviet scholars, during the past 6 years, have produced dozens of articles and books enriching Iranology considerably, with regard to information about the political, economic, and cultural trends in Iran and their growth.

The conference participants could view in the lobby of the conference hall books and other material produced by Soviet Iran-experts during these years. This book exhibition was arranged by the workers of the government's history library.

Many of the writers displayed their works and gave speeches at the conference. For example, the speech of Mrs (Ludmila Kulagina), doctoral candidate of history, was about Iran's present policies.

She said: Iran's departure from the aggressive imperialist CENTO alliance was one of the most important actions of the new republic there. Iran's membership in the Nonaligned Movement caused a return of Iran's honor and dignity and strengthened its position on the international scene.

She then commented on the bilaterally useful cooperation between Iran and the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. She said for the growth of these cooperations, there are endless possibilities.

In the speech of (Uran Sharikov), a Soviet scholar, the meddling of the U.S. Government into the internal affairs of the Iranian people before and in the years immediately after the revolution was debated and discussed carefully.

(Sharikov) said: Washington has used all military and economic means to put pressure on Iran so that it can establish imperialist control and monopoly in Iran. West Germany, Japan, Britain, and other imperialistic countries are helping the United States in these efforts.

(Saleh Aliyeh), a doctor of history, spoke about the manner in which the monarchy was toppled, and noted that this victory came about as a result of the unity among all anti-imperialistic forces in the country which rose against the shah's regime. This last regime was a puppet of the Western governments.

In his speech he said: In the Iranian movement to establish independence the important factor is the unity of all those different sectors of Iranian society who would like to see basic changes and evolutions taking place in the country.

The conference's participants, in addition to giving information about Iran's politics, history and economy, paid special attention to the present art and literature in Iran. For example (Jahangir Dorri), the famous translator and literary figure, gave a very interesting lecture.

During his lecture he noted the popularity of Iranian prose and poetry among the Soviet people. He explained the works of Iranian writers and poets which have been published in the Soviet Union after the 11 February revolution. He also noted that a selection of some chosen pieces by Sadeq Hedayat, the famous Iranian writer, is being prepared for printing and distribution.

In all, more than 30 scholars in the conference gave speeches about the various aspects of Iran's growth and discussed this in detail.

This conference reflected the interest of social circles in the Soviet Union in Iran, the southern neighbor, and in the struggles of the Iranian people in their efforts to establish their independence and their efforts toward growth and advancement.

CSO: 4640/518

INTERNATIONAL

'BOURGEOIS FALSIFICATIONS' ON RELATIONS WITHIN BLOC REFUTED

AU100601 Moscow VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS in Russian No 3, Mar 85 (signed to press 28 Feb 85) pp 74-87

[Article by Yu. K. Malov, doctor of historical sciences, and D. M. Dankin, candidate of philosophical sciences: "Critique of the Bourgeois Falsifications of International Cooperation Between Fraternal Parties"--passages within single slantlines published in italics; passages within double slantlines published in wide-spaced print]

[Text] The contemporary stage of class antagonism between the forces of socialism and capitalism in the international arena is characterized by an unprecedented intensity of the ideological struggle. Having suffered a number of major defeats in the sixties and seventies, imperialism--as Comrade K. U. Chernenko noted at the June (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum--"is now making increasingly massive and, in their scale, unprecedented attacks on our social system and Marxist-Leninist ideology, and is striving to poison the Soviet people's awareness, distort the goals of our foreign policy, and block the growing influence of real socialism, the main bulwark of the cause of peace and freedom of peoples."¹

The attempts to shake the indestructible international foundations of the alliance of the peoples of socialist countries and their ruling Marxist-Leninist parties, to sow the seeds of mistrust in their mutual relations, and, in the final analysis, to disunite them and set them against each other, have a special place in the plans for a "crusade" against communism proclaimed in the West. In the sphere of ideology this program is formulated in the bourgeois terminology as the "de-Sovietization" of socialist states in the sense of their "emancipation from the Soviet model,"² and, in the practical-political sphere it is formulated as the task of "wresting as many communist states as possible away from the Soviet Union's control."³

Proceeding from these strategic goals, the "crusaders" of anticommunism have not only noticeably recently activated their efforts aimed at distorting the principles of mutual relations between the ruling Marxist-Leninist parties as well as the practical implementation of these principles under the contemporary conditions, but now also strive to invest their actions with the character of a permanent coordinated campaign within the framework of all kinds of international ideological programs, such as the project "Truth" or the "Program of Democracy and Public Diplomacy," which have been widely

advertised by Washington. The means of ideological struggle are also changing in a corresponding way. Having become convinced, in particular, of the futility of attempts to provoke an internal "erosion" of socialism by means of pseudoliberal bourgeois concepts of a "unified industrial society," of "convergence" of the opposite social systems, of a "deideologization" of the contemporary spiritual life, and so forth, that were formed at the end of the sixties and in the seventies, a majority of bourgeois ideologues are now once again placing their hopes in achieving counterrevolutionary goals on the methods of open ideological diversions. This fact itself confirms the profound truth of the Leninist idea that, in the struggle to defend their domination, the exploitative classes always employ alternatively the methods of violence and "liberalism," the methods that, "at times, replace one another and, at other times, are interwoven in various combinations." And the transition from one method to another is not made according to any evil designs of individual personages or accidentally, but as a result of the fundamental contradiction and instability of the bourgeoisie's own position.⁴

The scientists of socialist countries have defined in good time the revival of neoconservative tendencies in the bourgeois ideology.⁵ They wage a tireless struggle against the hostile intrigues of anticommunists, unmasking the goals and methods of the class enemy's attacks on real socialism. They have created quite a number of substantive works that strikingly refute with sound arguments the bourgeois falsifications of the theory and practice of international cooperation between the countries of the socialist community and between the ruling Marxist-Leninist parties, and that convincingly reveal the achievements of the new system in the assertion of truly equal and just international relations.⁶ At the same time, as it has been determined in the decisions of the June (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, it is necessary in the interests of greater effectiveness and offensiveness of counter-propaganda to further study and actively unmask the most important tendencies and ideological means of the falsifying activities of the imperialist ideologues regarding the question of proletarian, socialist internationalism. This article, too, should further the solution of this currently important task on the basis of a critical analysis of the latest neoconservative bourgeois literature.

Among the conditions determining the steady growth of real socialism's influence and authority in the contemporary world, a special role is played, as is well-known, by the comprehensive internationalization of the economic, sociopolitical, and spiritual life of the countries belonging to the socialist community, and also by the strengthening of their combined might, which makes it possible to successfully fulfill increasingly complex and large-scale creative tasks. Naturally, this process attracts the close attention not only of researchers in socialist countries, but also of ideological opponents of the new system who have long waged attacks on the international foundations of the unity and cohesion of fraternal parties and peoples. In the spirit of the infamous concept of "communist totalitarianism," or enemies try to prove that relations within the socialist community are supposedly "based on hegemony, that is, on the suppression of national states."⁷ Anticommunists would thereby like to transfer the principles of domination and subordination to the practice of cooperation between socialist countries,

principles in fact characteristic of mutual relations between the imperialist states.

Blatantly distorting the essence and sources of the strong international relations between the fraternal countries of socialism, disciples of the bourgeoisie painstakingly fail to mention the class nature of a fundamentally new phenomenon in international life--the world socialist community. Lenin regarded the drawing together of nations treading the path of socialism as a natural phenomenon.⁸ A real step in this direction was the formation of the socialist community, which represents not simply a sum, but a system of free states enjoying equal rights, a system based on the objective factors of the development of socialism as an international force: All the countries incorporated in the community have the same kind of economy based on social ownership of production means; they all have the same kind of state system--the people's power headed by the workers class; and also one Marxist-Leninist ideology, which forms the basis of related spiritual cultures. Their common aim--to build communist society--expresses the vital interests of the workers class and all the working people of the socialist states and determines the essence of the main principle of cooperation between their parties and peoples--proletarian, socialist internationalism.

Political practice convincingly proves that proletarian, socialist internationalism possesses great creative force. Not only is it capable of rallying the working people of different countries and nationalities in the struggle to build a new society, but also of multiplying their efforts on this historic path. Friendship and cooperation, based on the principle of internationalism, with fraternal countries and peoples, and strong affiliation with the socialist community have become the cornerstone of the policies of the socialist states in contemporary conditions, and also a constitutional norm and inalienable component part of their way of life. As it was noted at the June (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, strengthening cooperation and cohesion between the countries of socialism is the prime aspect of the international activities of the CPSU and the Soviet state.⁹ "Precisely on this path," it was stated at the 12th BCP Congress, "and through joint efforts are we hastening the time foreseen by Marxism-Leninism of comprehensive economic, ideological, and political integration, and of a voluntary fraternal alliance of the free peoples of the world."¹⁰

Today the process of a gradual drawing together of the countries of socialism quite definitely appears as a natural law. However, the scope and effectiveness of the impact of this law on the development of countries of the world socialist system depends on the policies of the ruling parties, on their ability to protect the unity and struggle against the revisionist elements of encapsulation and national isolation, and on their ability to solve, on the basis of Marxist-Leninist positions, the tasks of achieving a further political cohesion and systematic economic integration of the socialist states.

It is no accident that, in their aspirations to break the unity of the socialist countries, the bourgeois ideologues mainly place their stake in creating a situation of suspicion in the relations between fraternal parties

and in isolating them and setting them against each other. All means are used in this connection, means ranging from expiations about the CPSU's "predominance" and the "imposition of the Soviet model," expiations that set one's teeth on edge, to the perfidious attempts to play on national prejudices, that still live here and there, and on a false understanding of "national sovereignty."¹¹

The fraternal parties are soberly assessing the danger hidden behind the hypocritical imperialist "concern" for their national interests. They give a resolute rebuff to all attempts to set these interests against the common responsibility of communists for the fate of world socialism and against their international duty to the working people of other socialist countries. History teaches that no socialist state can successfully build itself and develop outside the system of socialist international relations and without making its contribution to strengthening the positions of the entire community. Disregarding and, even more so, forgetting international interests and obligations sooner or later inevitably causes considerable harm also to the national interests of each individual country.

At the same time, proceeding from a scientific, dialectical-materialist understanding of the general and the particular in sociopolitical development, the fraternal parties carefully take into account the particularity of national conditions and strive--in Lenin's words--to "investigate, study, find out, divine, and understand the national-particular and the national-specific in the /concrete/ approach of each individual country to solving the /single/ international task...."¹²

It is in the process of solving this task that also contradictions and a temporary divergence between national and international socialist interests may arise, the contradictions and the divergence that are conditioned by the historically transient causes inherited from the past as well as by the natural difficulties of growth and by different ways and methods to advance toward the common goal. However, all these contradictions are not of an antagonistic nature. The community of the social system and of the fundamental interests of peoples of the socialist countries makes it possible with a balanced and realistic policy to successfully resolve the contradictions that arise and to continue to strengthen the might and authority of world socialism.¹³

The ruling communist and workers parties of countries of the socialist community are the leading force that ensures the elaboration and implementation of a correct policy line. Taking the general laws of building socialism in the concrete conditions of their countries into account, and being strictly guided by the principles of class solidarity and friendship, they determine a consistent internationalist course with the fulfillment of vital national tasks.

Consistently fulfilling their lofty duty to their own peoples, each of the ruling Marxist-Leninist parties simultaneously makes a definite contribution to the common cause of strengthening and developing world socialism. Their experience makes up that many-sided and very multifaceted aggregate experience

that helps them to be confidently oriented in social life and to clearly see the historical prospects. As Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, notes, "our countries are different in their sizes; our conditions, too, are also different in many respects, but we are moving in the same direction. Practice has shown that certain differences in the style of work, objectively emanating from the conditions of our countries which do not coincide, are enriching the joint experience of socialist construction."¹⁴

It is natural that the experience of the CPSU, which was the first to pave the road to socialism and to test in practice the collectivist principles of leadership in social affairs, represents a major value in this respect. And when the imperialist ideologues try to talk about some kind of "imposition" of this experience and about a "Sovietization" of the communist parties that allegedly "blindly obey" the CPSU, they only prove thereby their animosity toward and their fear of the magnetic example of the great party of Lenin. Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee, gave a worthy rebuke to these attacks: "When we say that the CPSU occupies a special place in the international communist movement, we do not have in mind at all some kind of a 'commanding role' which our ideological adversaries try to attribute to it in their aspirations to discredit the entire movement. Considered from the viewpoint of the norms adopted in the relations between communists of the world, the CPSU is an equal among equals. But we speak about its special place taking into account the CPSU's greatest authority, and actual impact of its experience and example on other communist parties, and its real contribution to our common cause."¹⁵

The elaboration and implementation of a coordinated policy line by the fraternal parties is of vital importance for strengthening their unity and cohesion in the contemporary conditions. A principled unity of views on the approach to solving the tasks of building and perfecting developed socialism as well as on all other major problems of internal and international development has now become firmly established among the Marxist-Leninist parties of the socialist community. This is an obvious result of the constant and fruitful cooperation between our parties and a common property of socialism.

Tying their counterrevolutionary plans to estrangement among socialist states, the bourgeois ideologues search for "weak spots" first and foremost precisely in the relations among the ruling communist and workers parties. The main calculations in this connection are based on the belief that, if the essence of fraternal interaction between the Marxist-Leninist parties can be successfully distorted and the real and imaginary problems in the relations between them can be blown up to the proportions of contradictions, then, as the known West German anticommunist K.-H. Ruffman thinks, it is possible to expect that, as early as in the eighties, this will lead to a revival of "centrifugal forces and of differentiation and softening processes" both in the individual communist parties and in their association as a whole¹⁶ and thereby to a weakening of the position of real socialism.

The class enemy implements its tactics not only by means of ideological diversions but also with the methods of overt or covert political-economic pressure, making the relations with one or another socialist state directly dependent on the relations of its ruling party with the largest and most authoritative party of the socialist community, the CPSU.¹⁷

It goes without saying that the fraternal parties are far from idealizing the present level of ideological-political unity in their mutual relations, especially in that simplified and vulgarized interpretation that is used by anticommunists, that is, in the sense of complete uniformity and unification of views and actions. Unless one leaves the ground of reality, such a unity is simply unrealizable because of the distinctive nature of political, economic, social, and other conditions in which each individual party operates and because of the specific nature of their historical and national traditions. At the same time, political practice shows that every time when, for any reason, the international bonds of a certain communist party with other parties of the socialist community were weakened or disrupted and the general laws and the collectively accumulated experience in guiding the construction of the new society were disregarded, this has led to failures in the domestic and external policies of the party concerned, to the undermining of its leading role, and to a weakening of its position in the struggle against the intrigues of the national and international counterrevolution. And vice versa, whenever a Marxist-Leninist party in power relies on the assistance and support of communists of other socialist countries, consistently adheres to the principles of international solidarity in its relations with them, and steadfastly implements the jointly elaborated policy course, then the ability of that party to direct the development of socialist society manifests itself even more fully and the enormous potential and advantages inherent to socialism are revealed even more clearly.

This is the reason why the fraternal parties have assigned the questions of strengthening their mutual cooperation and unity a special place in their international policy. During the years of existence of the socialist community, an atmosphere of real equality, of respect for national interests, and of profound trust and friendship, welded together by a common world outlook and great common goals, has firmly asserted itself in the relations between the ruling Marxist-Leninist parties. These relations have now reached such a level of maturity that what is involved is no longer a matter of expanding them but already a matter of raising them to a qualitatively new level and of increasing their effectiveness in solving the multifaceted tasks of socialist and communist construction.

The process of activation and deepening of cooperation between the fraternal parties primarily manifests itself in the further perfecting of political interaction and in the elaboration of the scientifically substantiated strategy of social development and of organization of the working people in carrying out this strategy of perfecting of the socialist social system. Each individual party seeks its own roads for implementing these objective laws as well as the specific forms and methods of party activities that correspond to the concrete specific characteristics of its country. The generalization and skillful utilization of everything valuable and useful

that has been accumulated in the political practice of individual parties are enormously important. The CPSU devotes great attention to the study, propaganda, and utilization of the advanced experience of the ruling Marxist-Leninist parties of countries of the socialist community. Speaking at the session of the Commission for Drafting the New Edition of the CPSU Program, Comrade K. U. Chernenko once again stressed the necessity of taking the conclusions of contemporary Marxist-Leninist thought and of the latest experience of our party and of other fraternal parties into account in connection with the drafting of this document.¹⁸

Regular meetings and contacts between fraternal parties at the most diverse levels, the collective discussion of topical problems connected with socialist social development and the perfection of party leadership, the formation of problem committees on a permanent basis, and so forth are graphic evidence of the steadily expanding international relations between communists in socialist countries and of the intensified process of the mutual exchange of and mutual enrichment by accumulated experience. These ties strengthen the feeling of mutual trust and respect, and they also help to raise the level of theoretical interpretation of social phenomena and to enrich the Marxist-Leninist parties' arsenal of political and organizational means in their fulfillment of the great and responsible tasks facing them. It is sufficient to name in this connection the concept of developed socialism, which has been developed through the joint efforts of the fraternal parties and which represents a vital contribution to Marxist-Leninist teaching on socialist revolution and the building of a new society. This concept has not only deepened our ideas on the stages and rates of progress in our movement toward communism, but has also had great practical significance in summing up the experience of socialist construction and in choosing the correct course of action for both the immediate and the more long-term future.

Ties between Marxist-Leninist parties in the sphere of ideology are becoming increasingly fruitful and varied. Comprehensively developing this aspect of their relations, the fraternal parties have set themselves the task, as it was noted at the June (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, of further "perfecting the exchange of experience in communist education and our ideological cooperation, and also of more extensively utilizing existing reserves for joint struggle against imperialist propaganda and attempts to sow the poisonous seeds of nationalism and revisionism."¹⁹ It is for this purpose that systematic, multilateral consultations are held, close international contacts between ideological, scientific, and cultural institutions and organizations have been established, and conferences of the secretaries of central committees on international and ideological issues have become the rule. Since 1973 a total of 11 such conferences have been held. As a result of the persistent joint efforts of communist and workers parties, the ideology of the workers class--Marxism-Leninism--is now firmly established in the consciousness of the majority of the working people in socialist states, the sociopolitical activeness of the masses is increasing, our knowledge in problems connected with ensuring the further political and socioeconomic progress of socialism, perfecting management of the national economy, and developing the contemporary revolutionary process and the role played by different class forces in this process has considerably expanded and deepened,

and operational efficiency and offensiveness in the ideological struggle with imperialism has increased, as well as the effectiveness of all counterpropaganda work.

The fraternal parties devote a great deal of attention to studying and developing everything positive that each has accumulated in the matter of improving party activity and perfecting internal party relations. They thereby strive to make international experience in organizational-party work their own property and to place it at the service of socialism within the framework of the whole community. Meetings between the secretaries of central committees on issues connected with organizational-party work, the exchange of delegations and groups of responsible party workers, and constantly expanding bilateral relations at the level of republic, oblast, city, and rayon party committees and other party organs from the socialist states are the main channel for such mutual enrichment.

Thus, fraternal cooperation and interaction between the ruling communist and worker parties has today acquired a stable and all-embracing nature clearly demonstrating the effectiveness of socialist internationalism and the principled ideological-political unity between communists in socialist countries in the resolving of the fundamental problems of building and perfecting the new system, and strengthening its influence and authority in the contemporary world.

The international positions and steady progress of the socialist countries in all spheres of political, socioeconomic, and spiritual life are based on a reliable foundation--socialist production relations. The objective advantages of these relations are clearly manifest both within the framework of the individual states and in their comprehensive mutual ties which ensure the dynamism of stability, and purposefulness of the economic development of the whole of our community.

Bourgeois ideologists have long tried to discredit the principles of mutually advantageous economic and scientific-technical cooperation between fraternal socialist countries and to prove the existence of hidden "contradictions" and "conflicts" in their relations supposedly emanating from the "incompatibility" of national interests and the aims of strengthening the economic system of socialism as a whole. The essence and importance of the process of socialist integration and CEMA's role in this process are subjected to particularly blatant distortions in this connection. As time has passed the tone and nature of distortions of this kind have undergone a certain evolution. Whereas, for example, during the first period of CEMA's existence right up to the end of the sixties anticommunists discussed its "lack of vitality" and "lack of prospects" because of the "principled impossibility" of socialist integration in the conditions of a planned economy and centralized economic system, in recent years, under the influence of the indisputable successes of world socialism in the formation of a new type of international economic relations, the main emphasis in the versions of imperialist ideologists has been shifted to seeking signs of "corrosion" in socialist integration and also to identifying it with capitalist integration, which is based on the principles of competitive struggle and the shameless exploitation of other peoples.

In bourgeois writings today one most frequently of all counters arguments concerning the "inefficiency" of socialist economic integration and even the appearance within it of certain "crisis phenomena" the causes of which are connected, as a rule, with the immanent weaknesses and shortcomings ascribed to socialism as a whole. Typical in this respect, for example, is the statement by a professor of international research from the University of Fribourg (Switzerland), E. Bystricky, that integration "cannot eliminate the internal shortcomings inherent in socialism as a system."²⁰ Anticommunists regard weakening the plan principle and unleashing market elements as a means of overcoming the "shortcomings" they themselves have invented. Until the system of controlling integration relations is largely decentralized, they claim, the problems of the efficiency of these relations cannot be successfully resolved (P. Knirsh, A. Nouv, E. Kuks, and others) [names as transliterated].²¹

Contrary to the prescriptions of bourgeois ideologists, the fraternal parties have proven in practice that the most complex tasks of internationalizing production life cannot be fulfilled in an uncontrolled way, but only as a result of purposeful and organized efforts on the basis of applying known economic laws and the socialist principles of running the economy. The Comprehensive Program for Socialist Economic Integration, adopted in July 1971, defines the socialist integration of the countries of the community precisely as the process, consciously and systematically controlled by communist and worker parties and governments, of internationally dividing labor, bringing the economies of the community countries closer together and forming a contemporary, highly efficient structure of national economies, gradually bringing the levels of their economic development closer together, forming deep and stable links in the main branches of the economy, science, and technology, expanding and strengthening the international market of these countries, and perfecting commodity-monetary relations.²²

The results of the 35 years of CEMA activity have convincingly confirmed the great creative force of socialist internationalism and the advantages of the new system in ensuring sure and stable progress and economic life. During this period, thanks to planned internationalist cooperation, the fraternal countries have achieved impressive successes in strengthening their national economies and in increasing the combined might of the entire socialist community. Suffice it to say that, constituting one-tenth of the world's population, the CEMA member-countries have today become a major economic complex accounting for one-third of the world's industrial production, one-quarter of its national income, and one-fifth of its agricultural production. The countries belonging to the community possess almost one-third of the world's scientific-technical potential.²³

The dynamism of the CEMA countries' economic development has no analogy in any other group of states. In terms of economic growth rates they have gained firm superiority over the capitalist states. Whereas throughout the CEMA countries as a whole, despite the unfavorable effects of the world energy and raw material crises of the last decade, the average annual growth rates of the national income over 30 years, from 1951 until 1982, reached 6.8 percent and those of industrial production 8.4 percent, the figures for the

developed capitalist countries, including the United States, were 3.8 and 4.2 percent respectively. As a result, the position of the socialist community in the world economy has radically changed. The general economic potential of the CEMA countries is now greater than that of the United States and also greater than that of all the West European countries taken together.²⁴ These statistics serve as clear refutation of anticommunist claims of a "crisis" in socialist economic integration and of its "inefficiency" in comparison to capitalist integration. "Both in the building of a new, progressive society and in the organizing of fraternal cooperation," noted Comrade K. U. Chernenko when summing up the top-level Economic Conference of CEMA member-countries held in June 1984, "we have walked and continue to walk untrodden paths which no one has walked before us. It is understandable that there have been both shortcomings and failures on this great historic path which are connected with both objective and subjective causes. But the main thing is that the vital necessity and efficiency of our comprehensive economic relations has been convincingly confirmed."²⁵

The fabrications of falsifiers regarding the true nature of economic cooperation between the fraternal socialist states and the principles of their mutual relations within the CEMA framework also do not stand up to comparison with reality. Bourgeois speculations on this score mainly follow two directions. On the one hand, it is claimed that integration runs counter to the interests of the Soviet Union, that it loses a great deal from trade with its partners, and that it is their "raw material appendage."²⁶ On the other hand, the reverse is claimed—that integration is disadvantageous to the small CEMA countries, which not only do not gain anything from it, but are also losing their political and economic independence to an increasing extent.²⁷ All this supposedly gives rise to mutual distrust and national egoism and is ultimately a stumbling block on the path of integration within CEMA.

Unlike economic associations between capitalist states, CEMA is an alliance of genuine equality based on a community of ideological-class and socio-economic interests. It contains no supranational organs encroaching on anyone's sovereignty, and there is no setting of large countries against smaller ones or imposing the will of more developed states on those that are less developed. Before CEMA came into being there was no international economic association in history that showed such a selfless interest in the prospering of each of the countries incorporated in it, primarily including those which, for various reasons, were earlier economically backward, and that fulfilled in practice the principles of voluntariness, equality, and mutual benefit in interstate relations. Here are just a few figures which convincingly reveal the aims and nature of economic cooperation between the socialist countries: During the period 1950-1982, when the national income of the CEMA member-countries as a whole increased 8.3 times, in the People's Republic of Bulgaria it increased 13 times, in the USSR--9 times, in the Mongolian People's Republic--7.5 times, in the GDR--6.9 times, and in the Hungarian People's Republic, the Polish People's Republic, and the CSSR--5 times.²⁸ Thus, on the basis of the steady progress of the entire socialist community, the degree of economic development in all the socialist countries are levelling out, and national and international interests are harmoniously combined.

Of course, the prospects for socialist economic integration in many ways depend on the Soviet economy. As is well-known, deliveries from the Soviet Union today cover one-third of the CEMA member-countries' import requirements for contemporary mechanisms and equipment, almost all their oil and cast iron needs, 80-90 percent of their needs in iron ore and timber, 75 percent in oil products, phosphorous fertilizers and rolled metal, and more than 60 percent in coal, cotton, and so forth.²⁹

Of course, cooperation within the CEMA framework also gives the USSR considerable advantages. As was noted at the 35th CEMA Session, in the last 5-year period the CEMA countries have supplied 40 percent of additions to the Soviet fleet, 35 percent of new passenger carriages, 12 percent of buses, and 15 percent of our retail trade stocks in clothes, footwear, furniture, and preserved foods. In the new 5-year plan period the USSR will import more than 60 billion rubles of contemporary machine equipment in exchange for its goods and over 40 billion rubles of consumer goods. "Trade with the CEMA countries," said N. A. Tokhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, "accounts for the greater part of Soviet foreign trade. These relations have the most reliable prospects of development and are mutually advantageous."³⁰

Such are the facts. And no intrigues on the part of anticommunists can either cancel them out or diminish them.

The coordinated peace-loving foreign policy course of the socialist countries aimed at completely eliminating the threat of a thermonuclear war and safeguarding universal security and the free development of the peoples has been and remains the object of slanderous propagandist campaigns on the part of bourgeois ideologists. It has already become the political fashion for the tone in these campaigns to be increasingly frequently directly set by the leaders of imperialist states and other highly-placed representatives of government departments who try to pass themselves off as newly-appeared "fighters" against infamous "communist terrorism" and "expansionism."

The interests of exposing bourgeois attacks on the peaceful policies of the socialist states and on the principles of their cooperation and interaction in the international arena make it necessary to constantly follow the ideological maneuvers of our class enemy and to have a clear idea of his aims and methods. Highly indicative from this point of view is the opus, recently published by the FRG, by H. J. von Lohausen, a former officer in the German Wehrmacht and a retired Austrian general, G. Hubatschek, a member of the Bundeswehr general staff, and H. Groepper, a former Nazi and later a Bonn diplomat "On the State of the Nation." This collection of maledictions, typical of today, addressed to the countries of the socialist community and its Marxist-Leninist parties contains a whole range of ill-intentioned anticommunist fabrications. Proceeding from biased geopolitical inferences, the authors present the foreign policy strategy of socialism as "aspiration legitimized by Marxism-Leninism to expand the sphere of communist domination to the Atlantic and the Indian Ocean under the pretext of world revolution."³¹ In this respect the Soviet Union and its allies supposedly see "a possibility of achieving this aim primarily by military means,

carrying out a first strike, and destroying the armed forces and economic potential and winning the territories of neighbor states."³²

On what are these fabrications founded? In this case even the authors themselves do not make a great secret of what compelled them to pour a whole stream of lies and slander on the socialist community. First, the desire to induce bourgeois leaders to increase aggressive imperialist potential in the struggle against real socialism, which process, in the opinion of the authors, "may take place at three levels--nuclear, conventional, and psychological arming."³³ Second, as it becomes clear, it is by no means the "specter" of world revolution, but revanchist longing for lost "Eastern lands," nostalgia for the "German Reich, which is not dead, but only sleeping,"³⁴ and rejection of FRG Eastern treaties that led those who once zealously implemented the slogan "Drive to the East" [German slogan used] to create totally mendacious book now utilized by bourgeois propaganda as an "authoritative" conclusion on the "expansionist aims" of the foreign policy of the USSR and the other socialist countries. V. I. Lenin justly described figures of this kind as political rogues "who pretend to believe in this stupidity and hurl such accusations right and left, using their lawyer skills to create false arguments and to throw sand in the eyes of the masses."³⁵

It is well-known that the genuinely peace-loving aims of socialist foreign policy were established in the very first post-October years and have been confirmed by the entire history of socialism's development. These aims emanate from an objective understanding of the historical inevitability of the collapse of capitalism as a social system and its replacement with the new socialist social system. However, this view has nothing in common with the fabrications of the spiritual defenders of the bourgeoisie regarding the "instigation" of world revolution and, even more, its "export" to other countries. As it was noted at the June (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, communists are convinced that "socialism develops only on the soil of the objective requirements of social development in every given country. We firmly believe that socialism will ultimately prove its advantages precisely in the conditions of peaceful competition with capitalism."³⁶

Fundamentally rejecting any attempts to resolve the historic dispute between the two social systems by means of a military conflict ruinous to mankind, the fraternal countries of socialism are consistent advocates of peaceful coexistence with all states of different social orientation, including the capitalist states, have waged a tireless struggle for peace, detente, and disarmament for many years, and are called upon to rid the peoples of the world of the nightmare of nuclear war once and for all. Socialism's purposeful and enterprising peace offensive in the international arena in the recent past alone made it possible to get down to discussing the burning issues of safeguarding all-European security and ensuring cooperation at the Helsinki Conference of 33 countries from the European continent with the participation of the United States and Canada, and then to continue this discussion in Madrid. Clear manifestation of the good will of the socialist states is their business-like, constructive position at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in

Europe, at which they have supported and introduced concrete proposals aimed at immediately freezing nuclear arsenals, rejecting the first-use of nuclear weapons, completely banning nuclear testing, concluding an agreement on the mutual nonuse of military force, forming nuclear-free zones, banning the propaganda of nuclear war, and so forth.

The problem of eliminating the danger of war from the life of present and future generations has today assumed a truly universal, global nature. Hence it is clear how important it is in these conditions to achieve mutual understanding and practical cooperation between all peace-loving forces, and primarily between the countries of the socialist community. "It is quite clear...", said Comrade K. U. Chernenko at the February (1984) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, "that success in the matter of preserving and strengthening peace depends to a considerable extent on how great the influence of the socialist countries is in the world arena, and also on how active, purposeful, and coordinated their actions are."³⁷

Consequently, it is no accident that the advocates of imperialism try with all their might to distort the aims and nature of the international cooperation between the fraternal parties and governments in foreign policy issues. On the pages of the aforementioned book by H. J. von Lohausen, G. Hubatschek, and H. Groepper, for example, the idea is persistently insinuated of the supposedly "limited sovereignty" and imaginary "dependence" of the countries of the socialist community on the USSR in the adoption of the most important foreign policy decisions, while the community itself is presented as a mass of "submissive satellites" which the Kremlin wishes to turn into Soviet republics and meanwhile uses as an instrument in its expansionist strategy to seize Europe.³⁸ It is not difficult to note that, in addition to their openly anti-Soviet and antisocialist aims, anticommunist fabrications also pursue another hostile aim: to contrast the national-state interests of individual socialist countries and to split up their efforts in the face of imperialism's growing aggressiveness.

Now, no longer only in theory but also in practice, one can clearly see the triumph of the principles, based on genuine equal rights and a community of vital national and international interests, of close cooperation between fraternal parties and peoples in international affairs. Loyalty to these principles and unshakable resolution to also henceforward defend them was once again demonstrated at the January 1983 Conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact Member-States. "One of socialism's most major achievements," it is noted in the Political Declaration adopted at the conference, "has been the formation of a new type of international relations based on voluntary, equal cooperation and international solidarity between sovereign socialist states. Expressing the will of their communist parties and peoples, the participants in the conference confirm their determination to further strengthen the cohesion of the socialist countries, develop and intensify political, economic, and cultural cooperation, and combine efforts in the struggle for the cause of peace and progress."³⁹

As an equal member of the united family of socialist countries and the world community as a whole, each socialist state both independently and in

conjunction with the other countries of the community actively participates in resolving the vitally important problems troubling the whole of mankind today. It is enough to recall in this connection Bulgaria's initiative, positively appraised by other countries in the region, concerning the formation of a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans, or the GDR's energetic diplomatic activity aimed at turning Central Europe into a zone free of nuclear weapons, and so forth. The recent proposal by the Warsaw Pact member-states to NATO members regarding negotiations on the problem of not increasing but reducing military expenditure also aroused a broad international response. In the conditions of the rapid swelling of military budgets, this is a very useful and timely measure which would make it possible to restrain the senseless and extravagant arms race and channel the resources thus freed into the implementation of peaceful socioeconomic programs.

The fraternal parties invariably rely on comprehensive help and support from the first country of developed socialism in the struggle for peace and social progress. They regard expanding and deepening inviolable ties with the Soviet Union as a reliable guarantee of strengthening their own positions in the international arena and thereby also strengthening the political power of the entire socialist community. "Alliance with the Soviet Union," it was emphasized at the 16th CPCZ Congress, "embodies the vital interests and aspirations of our people. Czechoslovak communists and our people highly appraise the role of the Soviet Union as a decisive stronghold of socialism and of everything revolutionary and progressive in the world, and as a reliable guarantor of peaceful development, against the might of which the attempts of imperialists and militarist circles to dictate their will to other peoples are smashed."⁴⁰ Similar appraisals of the USSR's role in defending the cause of peace and socialism in the international arena are contained in the documents of other fraternal parties.

The problems of comprehensive international cooperation between socialist countries and their ruling political vanguards have not become one of the central targets in the contemporary ideological struggle by chance. The successes of the new system in fulfilling the vital interests of the working masses and the historical fate of socialism as a whole depend to a considerable extent on these problems being currently resolved. That is why the spiritual defenders of the bourgeoisie do not give up their persistent attempts to shake the foundations of inviolable friendship and mutual aid between the fraternal peoples and to undermine the international cohesion and unity of the socialist camp. In the conditions of increasing hostility on the part of imperialism, the fraternal Marxist-Leninist parties have set themselves the task of tirelessly strengthening the bonds of proletarian solidarity with all countries which have embarked on the path of building a new life, as well as the task of even more decisively exposing the ideological intrigues of the class enemy. As was noted at the 26th CPSU Congress, "the history of world socialism has experienced every ordeal. There have been both complex times and times of crisis. But communists have always boldly met the attacks of the enemy and won. So it has been and so it will be. And let no one doubt our common determination to safeguard our interests and defend the socialist achievements of the peoples."⁴¹ Such is the position of all fraternal parties of the countries belonging to the socialist community.

FOOTNOTES

1. "Documents of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum, 14-15 June 1983," Moscow, 1983, p 29.
2. //P. Bender,// "The End of an Ideological Era. Europeization of Europe," Berlin--West--, 1981, p 43. [German title used in footnote].
3. POLITIK AND KULTUR, No 1, 1984, p 5.
4. //V. I. Lenin,// "Complete Collected Works," Vol 20, pp 67-68.
5. PRAVDA, 5 September and 8 October 1984.
6. "Developed Socialist Society: Essence, Criteria of Maturity and Critique of Revisionist Concepts." Third Amended and Supplemented Addition. Moscow, 1979; "Socialist Internationalism: Theory and Practice of International Relations of the New Type," Moscow 1979; "Anticommunism Today," published by the Academy of Social Sciences of the SED Central Committee and the Social Sciences Institute of the CPSU Central Committee, Berlin, 1981. [German title used in footnote]; //Yu. I. Kandalov,// "International Relations and Ideological Cooperation of Fraternal Socialist Countries," Moscow, 1981; //K. Luft// and //E. Stepanova,// "Socialist Economic Integration and Its Bourgeois Critics," MIROVAYA EKONOMIKA I MEZHDUNDARODNYYE OTNOSHENIYA, No 4, 1982; "Socialism and Reorganization of International Economic Relations," edited by Academician O. T. Bogomolov, Moscow, 1982; //O. T. Bogomolov// and A. V. Bakhramehev,// "Socialist Community in the Struggle for Peace and Disarmament," Moscow, 1983; //A. Gravhev,// "The Policy of Real Socialism and 'Crusaders' of the 20th Century," MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN', 1983, No 8; //B. I. Korolev,// "Real Socialism and Ideological Struggle," Moscow, 1983; //O. B. Labetskiy// and //A. M. Rybakov,// "Socialist Internationalism and Ideological Struggle," Moscow, 1983; //O. V. Borisov,// "Alliance of the New Type. Further Strengthening the World Socialist Community Is the Most Important Direction of Activities of the CPSU and the Fraternal Parties," VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS, 1984, No 4; and others.
7. B. Willms, "The German Nation," Koln-Lovenich, 1982, p 109 [German title used in footnote].
8. V. I. Lenin, "Complete Collected Works," Vol 35, pp 287-288.
9. "Materials From the CPSU Central Committee Plenum, 14-15 June 1983," p 20.
10. "The 12th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party," Sofia, 31 March-4 April 1981, Moscow, 1982, p 81.
11. //W. Seiffert,// "Can the East Bloc Survive?," Bergish-Gladbach, 1983, p 94; RECT IN OST UN WEST, 1983, No 3; //B. Willms,// Op. cit., pp 113 and 229 [German title used in footnote].

12. //V. I. Lenin, // "Complete Collected Works," Vol 41, p 77.
13. //O. V. Borisov, // "Alliance of the New Type. Further Strengthening the World Socialist Community Is the Most Important Direction of Activities of the CPSU and the Fraternal Parties," VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS, 1984, No 4, p 36.
14. PRAVDA, 21 July 1983.
15. //T. Zhivkov, // "Selected Articles and Speeches, July 1975-March 1981," Moscow, 1981, p 491.
16. OSTEUROPA, 1984, No 2, pp 84-87.
17. EUROPA-ARCHIV, 1982, No 9, p 266.
18. //K. U. Chernenko, // "Speech at the Session of the CPSU Central Committee Commissions for Drafting the New Edition of the CPSU Program, 25 April 1984," Moscow, 1983, p 8.
19. "Materials From the CPSU Central Committee Plenum of 14-15 June 1983," p 51.
20. E. Bystricky, "The Law of Socialist Economic Integration," Geneva, 1979, p 336 [French title used in footnote].
21. EUROPAISCHE RUNDSCHAU, 1979, No 1, p 14; NEW LEFT REVIEW, 1980, No 119, p 12; PROBLEMS OF COMMUNISM, 1980, Vol 29, No 2, p 28.
22. "Comprehensive Program for Further Intensifying and Perfecting Cooperation and the Development of the Socialist Economic Integration of the CEMA Member-Countries," Moscow, 1971, p 7.
23. "The World of Socialism in Facts and Figures, 1982." Reference Book, Moscow, 1983, p 11.
24. Ibid., pp 154-155, 11.
25. "The Top-Level Economic Conference of CEMA Member-Countries, 12-14 June 1984, Documents and Materials," Moscow, 1984, p 11.
26. "Educational Research Report," 1982, Vol 1, No 7, pp 128-145.
27. "Problems of Communism," 1980, Vol 29, No 2, pp 23-24, 28: "East-West Relations and the Future of East Europe," London, 1981, pp 87-104; "East European Economic Assessment: A Compendium of Papers Submitted to the Joint Economic Commission Congress of the U.S.," Washington, 1981, pt 2, pp 259-295.
28. "The World of Socialism in Facts and Figures," 1982, p 12.

29. MIROVAYA EKONOMIKA I MEZHDUNARODNYYE OTNOSHENIYA, 1982, No 2, p 22.
30. PRAVDA, 3 July 1981.
31. H. J. von Lohausen, G. Hubatschek, and H. Groepper, "On the State of the Nation," Krefeld, 1982, pp 31, 33, 60, 70 [German title used in footnote].
32. Ibid., pp 72, 93-95.
33. Ibid., pp 29, 38.
34. Ibid., pp 29, 120-125, 148.
35. V. I. Lenin, "Complete Collected Works," Vol 38, p 50.
36. "Materials From the CPSU Central Committee Plenum, 14-15 June 1983," p 25.
37. "Materials From the Extraordinary CPSU Central Committee Plenum of 13 February 1984," Moscow, 1984, p 18.
38. H. J. von Lohausen, G. Hubatschek, and H. Groepper, pp 29, 52, 127, 132, 140, 171,
39. PRAVDA, 7 January 1983.
40. "The 16th CPCZ Congress, Prague, 6-10 April 1981," Moscow, 1982, p 64.
41. "Materials From the 26th CPSU Congress," Moscow, 1981, p 10.

COPYRIGHT: Izdatel'stvo TsK KPSS "Pravda". "Voprosy istorii KPSS", 1985.

CSO: 1807/277

INTERNATIONAL

BULGARIAN CUSTOMS OFFICIAL DESCRIBES ACTIONS AGAINST DRUG TRADE

Moscow KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 2 Mar 85 p 3

[Article in the column "Question and Answer": "The False Bottom of a Lie"]

[Text] Dear "Komsomol'ka"! Recently Western mass media have often accused the People's Republic of Bulgaria of participation in drug smuggling. They say that the PRB is replenishing its currency reserves by producing and selling opium, heroin, and hashish. My wife and I have had occasions to travel in Bulgaria, and we came away with fondest memories of these fraternal people. It's a pity that they are being slandered. Are there really any facts at all to support Western newspaper stories?

S. Schegolov, doctor
Chelyabinsk

Our Sofia correspondent, Yu. Sovtsov, asked Todor Tsvetkov, deputy general director of Bulgarian customs, to answer this question.

No, dear Comrade Shegolev, there is not one single fact that would support the fictions of Western peopaganda. As is frequently the case, the West's newspapers, radio, and television have turned everything upside down. Nevertheless, let us take things in their proper sequence.

The drug problem took on a global nature after World War II. The situation has become especially alarming in the last two decades. In the course of the scientific and technological revolution discoveries have been made which permit the extraction of active alkaloids from narcotic substances without particular difficulty. The rapid development of transportation and the expansion of international travel have brought production closer to the user. Social preconditions existing in the developed capitalist countries created a broad base for drug abuse.

The drugs are frequently transported from their production areas to the basic markets of the poisonous potions in Western Europe and the USA through third

countries. Even Bulgaria is counted among them because of its own geographic location. This is why the PRB is actively engaged in the fight to stop the illegal transit of drugs.

International cooperation for the sake of goals common to all mankind has always been one of the principles of Bulgarian foreign policy. Despite the fact that no drug problems exist in our country, the Bulgarian customs authorities were assigned the task of stopping the illegal transit of drugs through Bulgarian territory. We understand full well that every kilogram of drugs seized at our borders constitutes real aid to states which are being plagued by the growth of drug addiction.

Our customs agents first seized smuggled drugs in 1967. And the first large batch of poison was found in 1971. On 5 March customs agents at the Captain Andreyev station on the border with Turkey proceeded to inspect the luggage of a 19-year old British citizen, Janet (Salah), bound for England along with her mother. It seemed to one customs worker that her Landrover trailer was rather heavy. His impression was correct: in a false bottom of the trailer were 601 packets containing 927 kilograms of hashish. And one month later, on 5 April, this time at the other end of the international route connecting the Near and Middle East with Western Europe, customs agents at the Katolina control crossing point on the Bulgarian-Yugoslav border discovered a truly sensational secret shipment. In a truck driven by a Turkish citizen (Orhan Gultehin), according to the documentation, were cases of alcoholic beverages. But a careful check among the cases of goods turned up small bags of white powder. Chemical analysis showed this to be morphine base --311 kilograms.

The drug smuggling problem is international in nature. Its complete, or at least partial, resolution is not within the power of one nation, nor is it within the power of the individual international organizations. We are convinced that success can be achieved only by active and effective international cooperation on all levels and by the maximum combined efforts of all national and international agencies. Pursuant to this policy a Bulgarian-American seminar was held to exchange information on the fight against drug smuggling and two international conferences were held subsequently.

At the same time our customs agents have not reduced their vigilance at the border and have improved their working methods. In August of 1976 at the Katolina control crossing point they discovered 1,500 kilograms of hashish and 7 kilograms of opium in the possession of two Austrian citizens. The drugs were concealed in the panels of a large truck. The evidence obtained aided the competent Austrian agencies to whom the smugglers were turned over in neutralizing a group engaged in international drug smuggling.

This operation received high marks from the council for customs cooperation. The director of the permanent technical committee at the time, Dr. (Dorsch), declared: "Your vigilance and the active participation of your customs workers in the fight against drug smuggling helped realize this large-scale operation." And in the opinion of director George (Ling): "There is no drug addiction problem in Bulgaria, but, nevertheless, Bulgaria has exerted significant efforts in order to resolve this problem in other countries. Through its activities Bulgaria is helping to improve the situation of young

people in all parts of the world. And we in the UN are very grateful to Bulgaria for this."

However, the new American administration ceased cooperating with Bulgaria; this merely benefitted the smugglers. We believed, and continue to believe, that there can be no discord when talking about the health and lives of children and young people, and, in this case, of youthful American citizens.

Over a period of 18 years Bulgarian customs authorities have confiscated about 1,000 shipments of drugs weighing almost 30,000 kilograms, including about 500 kilograms of morphine base and more than 200 kilograms of heroin. Even to an uninitiated person it is clear that Bulgarian customs agents have saved many young lives in the USA and Western Europe.

At the same time, recent customs operations have caused well-founded worry. They show that, in spite of the steps being taken, the illegal transportation of drugs has not been curtailed. This dictates the necessity of expanding and intensifying legal and effective international cooperation in order to help save humanity from this evil.

As for our country and the Bulgarian customs service, they are continuing in the most active manner to work towards stopping the illegal transportation of drugs. There is and can be no change in our policy.

12752

CSO: 1807/251

INTERNATIONAL

ASOYAN COMMENTARY ON WHITE OPPOSITION TO APARTHEID

MB141040 Moscow in Zulu to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Boris Asoyan commentary]

[Text] A recent TASS report on the situation in South Africa points out that the current events and incidents occurring in that country are a clear indication of precarious circumstances of the apartheid regime. We have touched on this topic before in an earlier commentary written by Boris Asoyan, a noted Soviet author, concerning the resistance of the Botha government in the face of increased African demands that apartheid be dismantled. Asoyan comments further today:

The government of Pretoria is facing an untenable situation even among the whites, who constitute a minority in this country. There is a divergence of political opinion in the white body policy. Those whites with the correct political orientation are now forthright in their denunciation of apartheid. They point out that the policy of categorizing people by race and ethnicity promotes racial disharmony and economic decline, thereby fanning the flames of political divergence and disunity. The doubts and complaints about apartheid have mushroomed among the various classes of whites. There are those who are urging that apartheid be modified and humanized and those who simply want the whole apartheid system to be abandoned.

The followers of Botha are described in an unfavorable manner as reformists of the apartheid system. There are serious doubts whether in this group a single person could be found in favor of the 1-man, 1-vote parliamentary franchise. Today, we can state without reservation that among whites brought up in the apartheid system, there are very few who favor the complete abolition of apartheid. Apartheid to whites means better economic, political, and social opportunities than for other races in South Africa. This is why the business sector vigorously defends the apartheid system. Apartheid, in addition to increasing the profits of whites, prevents the fair sharing of South Africa's economic wealth among the races for the work already accomplished. By denying equal job opportunities, apartheid discourages brown and black people from entering certain professions. On the other hand, you have white businessmen stating that there are no qualified blacks to take up professional positions, whereas in fact the businessmen actually enjoy the benefits which accrue from apartheid's cheap labor policy. No matter what your academic accomplishments are, race plays a determining crucial role in the setting of the salary.

It is quite important to note and observe the current trends of thought among the people. Among the whites, there is a growing class of people that is now doubtful about the future happiness of the white man in South Africa. Since childhood, this class has been troubled by the thought that whites in South Africa are considered better than the other races and that whites are in an advantageous position in achieving the essentials of a good life. This group is sensitively aware of the damage caused by apartheid rule. They are well aware that suppression does not mean endless victory, but increases the opportunities for further oppression and violence. In the last 10 years, it was difficult to find a single person who could positively predict the events of 1985 in South Africa, a place where the oppressors are so strongly armed. This white minority, a minority within a minority, has for a long time been thinking of ways and means of bringing true reform to South Africa without having to rely on brute force to sustain the present regime. Even the supporters of the Botha apartheid regime are at a loss as to which is better, true reform or continued shooting down of apartheid opponents.

Another factor that has caused alarm for the white minority regime is the escalation of the armed struggle against apartheid. No amount of repression has been able to quell the demands and demonstrations for an end to apartheid. South Africa's forays into the neighboring independent African states failed to blunt the appetite for change in South Africa. There are daily flights from Namibia to South Africa which return the bodies of South African Defense Force [SADF] soldiers who have fallen in encounters with freedom fighters. The notion that the white government of South Africa is almighty and unshakeable is now fading. There is a palpable disappointment among the SADF commanders in Namibia. There is also a growing protest inside South Africa itself. Many of the white sons of South Africa eligible for the military draft are either refusing to serve in the racist army by escaping overseas or deserting after induction into the armed services. The deserters currently imprisoned in South Africa amplify the problem, which because of the South African Government's fears and apprehensions forces each white man to fight the whole black nation as his enemy.

Until very recently, there were very few whites who thought about the need to abolish apartheid regime in South Africa. Today, the need to eliminate apartheid has become crystal clear among the whites. Their courage has expanded. A hope is growing that a democratic dispensation accommodating both black and white in peace and harmony in a unitary South Africa is possible.

The growth of the antiapartheid movement in South Africa demonstrates that the oppressed are now mature and ready to defeat the racist regime. Suppression cannot stop the forward progress of those determined to overthrow the apartheid system.

CSO: 1812/209

INTERNATIONAL

BRIEFS

USSR-CHINA TALKS--On 22 April Gromyko, Soviet minister of foreign affairs, received Qian Qichen, the Chinese Government's special envoy for the Soviet-Chinese political consultations and Chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs. They exchanged views on the present state and prospects of the development of Soviet-Chinese relations. Gromyko pointed out that the Soviet Union favored good neighborly and friendly relations with China. He stressed the importance of the statements made by Soviet leader Comrade Gorbachev on the intention to make a great improvement of relations with China, which, given reciprocity, is quite possible. On the same day, the sixth round of the Soviet-Chinese political consultations ended in Moscow. Both sides expressed interest in making continued efforts to improve Soviet-Chinese relations and in making preparations for expanding the ties and contacts between the two countries in the political, economic, trade, science-technology, cultural, and other fields. The political consultations were held in an atmosphere of frankness, calmness, and seeking truth from facts. [TASS commentary of 22 April calls talks "frank, calm and business-like."] Both sides said that dialogues were beneficial and agreed that the next round of consultations would be held in Beijing in October 1985. [Text] [Moscow in Mandarin to China 0200 GMT 23 Apr 85]

CSO:4005/825

NATIONAL

MORE EFFECTIVE ATHEIST PROPAGANDA AGAINST RELIGION URGED

Alma-Ata PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' KAZAKHSTANA in Russian No 2, Feb 85 (signed to press 28 Jan 85) pp 92-94

[Article by S. Khrupin, graduate student at the Academy of Social Sciences: "A Scientific Approach for Atheistic Training"]

[Excerpts] In the consummate period of advanced socialism the process of secularization is becoming broader and more profound. This entails the liberation of all aspects of personal and public life from the influence of religion, and the ongoing struggle between religion and the scientific-materialistic world outlook that is predominant in our social conscience. It is therefore natural that Party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations are faced with the task of a more profound study of the actual religious situation.

The problem is that the aggregate of ecclesiastical institutes, religious creeds, moral dogmas, traditional religious training and home life which have been "inherited" from the old world retain a great deal of momentum. They are continuing to outlast the conditions that gave rise to those beliefs.

Surviving religious beliefs are not the outcome of our socialist system, but this does not at all mean that they do not have any basis or footing in the objective conditions of modern life. Transformations, tightly fused with economic, socio-political and spiritual achievement are giving birth to irreversible processes in the mass consciousness of the workers. The predominant type of laborer activity has become one which excludes a religious view of nature and society.

Everyday life conditions play no small part in the totality of factors that are creating a definitive socioeconomic background for ideological propaganda. Sociological research in the Karaganda Oblast has shown that the overwhelming majority of believers who own their home, in contrast to atheists, responded negatively to the question: "Would you like to live in a well furnished apartment?" The inevitable conclusion is that under socialist urban conditions religious sectarianism strives to preserve the old structure of life and to stay aloof in its religious micromilieu. And there is an explanation for this.

Today religious organizations have directed their efforts toward the family, to transform it into a "home church," into the primary link of religious associations, into the principal focal point for preserving and cultivating religiosity. We have not yet fully exerted the impact of atheistic propaganda on the family.

The formation of an active public opinion which will enhance the development of areligious foundations in the micromilieu and in the home is very essential to an intensification of atheism's influence on the family.

One should particularly emphasize the importance and necessity of making use of what is briefly called family services to further the cause of atheism. Quite correctly, more attention in lecture halls for newly-weds should be given to demonstrating the harm of religious rituals and customs and religious attitudes towards the family, marriage, and women. The enormous socioeconomic successes achieved in the USSR with respect to the position of women create a real basis for overcoming religiosity among women.

At the same time, women still comprise the majority of believers in our country. The clergy is striving to extend its influence through women to children and young people and thereby strengthen religion's weakened position in society.

How does one explain that there are more women than men among the believers? One cannot talk about women's full equality with men if a woman is overburdened with housework and in fact has very limited opportunities for cultural growth, athletics, and socializing with friends.

The process of overcoming religion presupposes, of necessity, the constant organic interaction between progressive changes in the socioeconomic sphere of life and goal-oriented propaganda efforts on the part of the Party and all public organizations. Atheistic ideological propaganda efforts in the work collective, teaching institution and at home must be oriented to the formation of an active public opinion around the disseminators of religiosity, religious extremists, and defenders of outmoded traditions and customs.

COPYRIGHT; "Partiynaya zhizn' Kazakhstana", 1985

6289

CSO: 1830/440

REGIONAL

U.S. JOURNALISTS, SCHOOLCHILDREN VISIT GEORGIA

Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 7 Jul 84 p 3

[Three GruzINFORM articles under rubric "Guests of the Republic"]

[Text] Through the Eyes of American Journalists

"We hope that our reports on the Land of the Soviets and its people will unmask the lies foisted on the American people by the propaganda media. This will be our contribution to the cause of improving the Soviet and American peoples' mutual understanding," said Marilyn (Bahtel), a correspondent for the NEW WORLD REVIEW. She and her colleagues from New York newspapers are traveling in our country as guests of the USSR Peace Committee. For 3 days the American journalists got acquainted with life in Georgia.

"We have had the opportunity to meet people on various levels. We have met state officials, public figures, and ordinary citizens," M. (Bahtel) added. "These meetings have convinced us how eager the Soviet people are for peace. I believe that Soviet people want to cooperate and be friends with Americans. I was amazed at the size of the antiwar movement in the USSR, the variety of its forms, and the range of its participants."

M. (Bahtel's) opinion was echoed by weekly newspaper VILLAGE VOICE correspondent John Davis: "Our country boasts of the abundance of its social organizations and their independence of the government," he said. "But we don't have powerful social organizations such as the USSR Peace Committee and the USSR Peace Fund. Nor can we boast that any individual citizen or company has contributed as much to help the peace movement as in the Soviet Union, where, moreover, no one is seeking personal gain. Our propaganda attempts to make Americans fear the Soviet Union. Our meetings with Soviet citizens, I hope, will shatter this myth."

The Best Lesson

Eleven schoolchildren from the state of Virginia (United States) think traveling in our country provides the best lesson. "I have been studying the Russian language and the history of the Soviet Union for 5 years now," said (Mail) Jones, "but as the Russian proverb says: 'Seeing once is better than

hearing 100 times.' We really liked Moscow and Kiev. But your Tbilisi reminded us of our home town."

The group of American students met with the GODIKS [Georgian Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries] aktiv. They were told about the activities of the society and what contributions Soviet young people are making to establish peace on earth.

"We are convinced that meetings like this will foster improved understanding between our peoples," said their teacher Mark (Titer). "I am glad that my students have 'discovered' your country and are convinced of the Soviet people's good will."

For the Children's Peaceful Future

"American missiles, which are supposed to guarantee West Germans' security, actually constitute a terrible danger to our country. That's what hundreds of thousands of my countrymen believe," said FRG antiwar activist Gisela Gorum in conversation with the GruzINFORM correspondent. She is visiting the Soviet Union along with a West German Evangelists Union group.

"The union's main task is to establish close contacts with Soviet citizens in order to struggle together with them for the sake of our children's peaceful future," G. Gorum later added. "I have four children, and I don't want them to die in a nuclear holocaust."

Gorum told us that she lives near the southwestern village of Mutlangen, which has become "a symbol of death" to West Germans. It is there that the first consignment of American Pershing and cruise missiles have been deployed. Recently, Peace Days were held in Mutlangen under the auspices of the FRG's numerous antimissile organizations. Participants have not ceased picketing American military bases for one minute.

"We believe that our politicians cannot ignore the will of the majority; mankind can exist without wars," said G. Gorum.

6854

CSO: 1813/402

REGIONAL

LITHUANIAN CP PLENUM VIEWS WORK WITH CADRES

Information Report

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 17 Mar 85 p 1

[Lead article: "Information Report On the 18th LiSSR CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] On 16 March in Vilnius the 18th Lithuanian CP Central Committee Plenum was held.

Plenum participants observed a minute of silence in honor of K. U. Chernenko, an outstanding figure of the Communist Party and the Soviet state.

The plenum discussed the question "Concerning Tasks of the Republic Party Organization Toward Improvement of Work With Cadres in Light of CPSU Central Committee Requirements and Guidelines."

P. P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, presented a report.

Taking part in the discussions were: V. K. Mikuchauskas, first secretary of the Vilnius CP gorkom, Yu. A. Bazis, first secretary of the Varena CP raykom, Ya. I. Matskevich, lathe operator at the Vilnius Order of the Red Banner Neris Agricultural Machinery Plant, R. P. Rimaytis, first secretary of the Kaunas CP gorkom, E. M. Urbonavichyus, general director of the Lithuanian Fish Industry Production Association, A. A. Ferensas, chairman of the LiSSR Council of Trade Unions, Ch. I. Shlizhyus, first secretary of the Klaipeda CP gorkom, P. V. Ignotas, first secretary of the Lithuanian Komsomol Central Committee, B. M. Kachkus, chairman of the ispolkom of the Panevezhis City Council of People's Deputies and V. I. Shidlauskas, director of the Zhemaychyu Naumestis Sovkhoz in Shilutskiy Rayon.

The plenum adopted an extensive resolution on this matter.

The plenum also discussed information relative to the progress of the carrying out of the decisions of the June (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the 11th Plenum of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee by republic organizations. These decisions concern the further improvement of work in ideology and political education.

The plenum discussed the matter of organization. V. Yu. Simnishkis was confirmed as the chief of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee Division of Agriculture and the Food Industry.

On this point the plenum completed its work.

Plenum Resolution

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 19 Mar 85 pp 1,3

[Article, author not specified: "Resolution of the 18th Plenum of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee Concerning Tasks of the Republic Party Organization Toward Improvement of Work With Cadres in Light of CPSU Central Committee Requirements and Guidelines"]

[Text] After having listened to and discussed the report by Comrade P. P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, the plenum of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee notes that communists and all republic workers, rallying around the Communist Party, its Central Committee and its Politburo, are striving consistently and persistently to implement the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU. Elections to the LSSR Supreme Soviet and local soviets of people's deputies became a new and brilliant testimony to the monolithic unity of the Communist Party and the Soviet people and a celebration of socialist democracy, demonstrating the loyalty of the Soviet people to the course of our Party and state.

The Party organization, the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the people's intelligentsia of Soviet Lithuania, as of our entire multiethnic Motherland, welcomed with great satisfaction the election of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev-- a prominent figure in the Communist Party and the Soviet state -- as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The address of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers to the Communist Party and the Soviet people and General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee M. S. Gorbachev's speech before the plenum represent political documents of exceptional importance. They convincingly reaffirm the Party's concern for the welfare and peaceful life of the people and for the speeding up of the economic and social progress of our Motherland.

The Lithuanian CP Central Committee Plenum considers the primary and most important task of Party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs and economic managers to be the carrying out of the directives of M. S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. These concern the establishment of a Leninist style everywhere, in all sectors of work, and the role of Party cadres as an example in the fulfillment of civic duty and conscientious labor for the good of society. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo resolution on questions of cadre policy plays a major role in this matter. It represents convincing evidence of unswerving loyalty to Leninist principles in the selection, placement and education of cadres and of the CPSU Central Committee's constant concern for the further improvement of this key sector in Party activity at the present stage of developed socialism.

The republic Party organization, implementing decisions of the 26th Party Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee Plenums, is conducting purposeful

work to improve the selection, placement and education of leadership cadres, increase their responsibility for conditions in all spheres of economic and cultural construction. These matters are constantly at the center of attention by the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, are examined at plenums and sessions of the bureau of CP gorkoms and raykoms and in primary Party organizations, are discussed at sessions of the LiSSR Council of Ministers and the board of republic ministries and departments, at sessions of local soviets of people's deputies and in meetings of their ispolkoms.

Party, soviet and economic organs have begun to study more deeply and to evaluate from all angles the political, business and moral qualities of cadres and implement supervision of the activities of managers in all branches with regard to their fulfillment of Party and government directives and their own resolutions and instructions. These organs will assist managers in mastering a Leninist style of work and improving their education and ideological and political level.

Long-range planning of cadre training and the conducting of individual interviews with workers on the Party schedule are being introduced on a broader scale in the Lithuanian CP Central Committee and in Party committees. The organization of sociopolitical certification, internships, and hearings before communists and labor collectives of accounts and reports by managers on various aspects of their productive and social activity is underway. Leadership cadres' participation in political education work in labor collectives and at home has been expanded. The system of Party studies for leaders and the elite aktiv is being improved.

The level of trust in and respect for cadres has increased along with the basic demands made of them. Implacable hostility toward cases of violation of Party ethics and improper behavior on the part of certain supervisors has intensified and the role of primary Party organizations in evaluating their actions has grown. Work with the cadre pool has become more specialized and the importance of resumes in joining the supervisory staff has increased.

In the period since the 26th Congress quite a lot of work has been done in the republic toward strengthening the Party apparatus, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs and key sectors of the national economy with politically mature, experienced workers, capable of skillfully resolving tasks in the development of the economy and in people's education. The majority of leadership cadres who make up the Party schedule of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee have the requisite work experience and higher education and are specialists in economics. Party gorkoms and raykoms have conducted some work toward improving the composition of leadership cadres. The number of workers and women chosen as secretaries of primary and shop-level Party organizations has increased, as has the general educational level of the elite aktiv.

Everyday organizational and political work with cadres by the republic Party organization is aiding in successfully implementing Party policy and raising the level of guidance of economic and social processes in various sectors of communist construction and exerts a positive influence on the development of the populace's labor activism, the reinforcement of discipline and organization

in production work and the mobilization of workers to fulfill and overfulfill state plans and socialist obligations. In the fourth year of this five-year plan the republic achieved further dynamic development of all public production, an increase in the efficiency thereof and improvement of quality indices. The Lithuanian SSR was awarded the challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions [ACCTU] and the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee. This was done in recognition of the attainment of high scores in the All-Union Socialist Competition and the successful fulfillment of the 1984 State Plan for Economic and Social Development.

At the same time, while noting positive advances in the implementation of cadre policy over the period since the 26th Party Congress, the Lithuanian CP Central Committee Plenum feels that shortcomings pointed out by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo are present in the work of our republic Party organization as well.

In certain CP gorkoms and raykoms, primary Party organizations and soviet and economic organs, work with cadres is not of a long-range, planned nature. It is being conducted with inefficient methods and the Leninist principles thereof are not always strictly observed.

Cadre problems in the most important sectors of Party, soviet, economic and social work are still being poorly studied and critically analyzed; the necessary concern for the development of criticism and self-criticism is not evident and little attention is devoted to supervision of the carrying out of Party and government directives and these organs' own decisions.

One encounters cases of a careless and overly hurried approach to the promotion of managers and a superficial review of their political, business and moral qualities; the opinions of primary Party organizations and labor collectives are not taken into account, leading to errors and causing cadres to change job positions frequently.

Frequently one finds completely unjustified lenience toward and tolerance of managers who are doing their assigned tasks poorly and are not keeping pace with the times. Questions of replacing them are dealt with only when it is too late, after the work has suffered tangible damage. At times, individual Party committees are not sufficiently demanding with regard to improving the selection, placement and education of leadership cadres in soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs. The educational level of certain categories of workers in the ispolkoms of city and rayon soviets, chairmen of ispolkoms of village and district soviets of people's deputies, supervisors of republic committees of sector trade unions and full-time chairmen of local trade union committees in labor collectives is unsatisfactory. In many rural Komsomol raykoms none of the secretaries is an agricultural specialist. The level of Party membership among secretaries of Komsomol organizations is low in Klaipedskiy, Alytuskiy, Kapsukskiy, Radvilishkiy, Plungeskiy and Shilutskiy rayons.

Work with the cadre pool remains a weak link. Often the formation of this pool is conducted formally and questionnaires are the main method of getting to know cadres, without orientation of people toward a specific job level and special-

ization. Schools for the Party and economic aktiv, internships and the system of continuing education courses and advanced education are underused in this important matter. In a number of ministries and departments there are few communists and women on the rolls, and many of these are of advanced age. The proper conditions for training for the promotion of workers, rank and file collective farmers and young specialists to supervisory positions are not being created everywhere.

Individual village CP raykoms are not demonstrating the proper concern for the job stability of managerial cadres in kolkhoz and sovkhoz production. Turnover in this area is particularly great in Vilniuskiy and Tel'shyaskiy rayons. There is a slackening of strictness in the evaluation of the organizational and political qualities of persons selected for these posts in Klaipedskiy, Pakruoyskiy, Shilutskiy and Shirvintskiy rayons.

Certain Party committees are doing poor work in connection with the appointment of persons with higher Party political education to positions in the staff of cadres on the Party schedule. In this area the Shyaulyay and Panevezhys gorkoms and the Varenskiy, Lazdiyskiy, Kupishskiy, Shyaulyayskiy raykoms of the Party are utilizing poorly the opportunities presented by higher Party schools.

The necessary concern for an increase in the ideological tempering of cadres, the inculcation in them of firm communist conviction and the requiring of active political and educational work with the masses is not being ensured in all Party gorkoms, raykoms and organizations. In the work of the Party studies and economic education network one still encounters manifestations of formalism, passive learning and a narrow, uninspired approach to the organization of studies.

Work to inculcate modern economic thought and socialist enterprise in economic managers is not being conducted actively enough.

The necessary demands on cadres are not being made everywhere, and often their incorrect actions are not given a thorough appraisal. One still encounters cases of violation of standards of Party living, as well as cases where managers insulate themselves from criticism; their failings are examined primarily in high-level organs, bypassing primary Party organizations. This is widespread in Raseynskiy, Ukmergskiy, Kayshyadorskiy, Ionavskiy, Moletskiy and certain other rayons.

Often, making use of the conciliatory, unprincipled stance of Party committees, certain economic managers permit complacency, seniority and conceit, ignore the collective's opinion, overlook the squandering of the people's property and misuse their position. Individual administrators manifest a private-property mentality and a striving toward the accumulation of wealth.

A number of Party gorkoms and raykoms and primary Party organizations are not taking the necessary steps toward the establishment in collectives of a demanding atmosphere for leaders and the development of criticism and self-criticism. The practice of transferring failed, compromised workers from one post to another -- a practice condemned by the Party -- does serious damage to cadres' authority and to the job as a whole.

The Lithuanian CP Central Committee hereby resolves --

1. -- to totally and completely approve the unanimous decision of the March (1985) CPSU Central Committee Plenum naming Comrade M. S. Gorbachev as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

--to pledge the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, Party gorkoms and raykoms and primary Party organizations to develop widescale organizational and political work among workers to mobilize them for the implementation of tasks proposed in a speech at the plenum by Comrade M. S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

--to accept the CPSU Central Committee Politburo resolution on matters of modern cadre policy for guidance and unwavering fulfillment; to place it at the foundation of the work of all Party, soviet and economic organs and public organizations in the republic.

The Central Committee, gorkoms and raykoms of the Lithuanian CP, the Presidium of the LiSSR Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers, ministries and departments, the Lithuanian Republic Council of Trade Unions and the Lithuanian Komsomol Central Committee must take measures toward the improvement of the selection, placement and education of cadres; they must strive persistently, in accordance with CPSU Central Committee guidelines, to ensure that all sections of the Party and state leadership and of economic and cultural construction should be headed by politically mature, competent workers, possessing high moral qualities and authority with the masses and capable of successfully implementing the policy of the Party and state.

Work with cadres should be subordinate to the all-round mobilization of the forces of republic communists and workers for the successful implementation of decisions made at the 26th Party Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee Plenums, for the development of a socialist competition of all the people to fulfill and overfulfill plan goals for 1985 and the 11th Five-Year Plan as a whole and to fittingly greet the 27th CPSU Congress, the 19th Lithuanian CP Congress, the 40th anniversary of Victory in the Great Patriotic War and the 45th anniversary of the establishment of Soviet power in Lithuania.

2. The Lithuanian CP Central Committee, gorkoms and raykoms are to establish the strictest possible control over the observance of Leninist principles in work with cadres in Party organizations and all branches of state and economic administration. In the selection of cadres their appraisal should be approached with great selectivity with regard to their political qualities, understanding of Party policy and their ability to implement it, transfer their own ideological conviction to workers and serve as an example of the unity of words and actions. Particular attention is to be devoted to studying the public appearance of persons proposed for leadership positions and their firmness in observing standards of socialist legality and morality.

It is necessary to make more widespread use of growing opportunities to fill the ranks of leadership cadres with the best representatives of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and economic specialists, promote women more actively, demonstrate constant concern for the continuity of leadership and to skillfully combine experienced cadres with young workers with long-range prospects.

-- to overcome with all possible decisiveness cases of cadre promotion as a result of patronage or in recognition of personal servility, as well as cases of transfers for failed, compromised workers from one administrative post to another.

3. Lithuanian CP Central Committee departments, gorkoms and raykoms must continue to demonstrate particular concern for the strengthening of the composition of workers in the Party apparatus, bearing in mind the fact that on these workers falls the full responsibility for correct implementation of the Party line. It is necessary to promote to positions within the Party apparatus those who are the most politically mature, competent, morally steadfast and authoritative communists; they should be selected in particular from among active members with higher engineering and technical, agricultural and Party political education. The qualitative makeup of the staff of full-time secretaries of primary Party organizations is to be improved.

-- to improve work with cadres of state organs, ministries, departments and ispolkoms of local soviets of people's deputies, taking into account their growing role and responsibility in the practical realization of plans for economic and social development and an increase in the wellbeing of republic workers; to persistently improve the composition of the body of chairmen and secretaries of ispolkoms in city, rayon, village and district soviets; to utilize to this end more fully the opportunities present in the new body of deputies, chosen in the last elections; to ensure the requisite control over the implementation of measures to reinforce leadership cadres in the administration of divisions in gorispolkoms, rayispolkoms, ministries and departments; to demonstrate concern for an increase in the number of women among supervisory workers in the state and economic apparatus.

4. The LiSSR Council of Ministers, Lithuanian CP gorkoms and raykoms, ministries and departments, gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms are to improve their work with economic cadres and approach more carefully the selection of collective leaders in the areas of physical production and the service sector. They must take steps to reduce turnover among managers of kolkhoz and sovkhoz production and construction. They are to make efforts that every sector of the economy should be headed by workers who possess great ideological conviction, competence and responsibility, are firmly based in the working masses, have a mastery of modern methods of leadership and a well-developed sense for innovation and are able to find the optimum way to resolve tasks and do their job economically and efficiently.

-- to concentrate the efforts of economic cadres on: the further acceleration of scientific and technical progress, the rise in labor productivity and the lowering of production costs; on the realization of measures for the conducting of the economic experiment, the rational utilization of production capacity, all-round conservation of raw materials, supplies and fuel, energy and labor resources, reinforcement of state and labor discipline and the creation of the best conditions for people's work and everyday life.

-- to give all-round support to and develop everywhere the mass movement to work two days per year on supplies, raw materials and fuel saved through conservation.

-- to analyze carefully the working style of leaders in those collectives which are not achieving the fulfillment of plan goals; to render them businesslike, specific assistance in eliminating difficulties and eradicating shortcomings.

5. Party committees, the Lithuanian Republic Council of Trade Unions and Lithuanian Komosmol Central Committee are to improve persistently the selection and education of trade union and Komsomol cadres. They must continue to strengthen the composition of the staff of full-time chairmen of trade union committees in labor collectives, rayon committees of the trade union for agricultural workers and division chiefs of republic committees of sector trade unions. They are to increase the responsibility of trade union committees for employing the powers granted them to realize the Law Concerning Labor Collectives, the mobilization of the masses to fulfill state plans, the reinforcement of work discipline and the creation of proper conditions for workers' labor, everyday life and recreation. They should: improve work with Komsomol cadres; be oriented in their selection process toward young specialists with higher education who have completed schools of productive and social work; ensure that among secretaries of rural Komsomol raykoms are specialists with an agricultural background; continue to reinforce the Party nucleus of the elite Komsomol aktiv; increase communists' feeling of responsibility for the fulfillment of their assignment to work in the Komsomol; strive to attain unconditional fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee resolution entitled "Concerning Further Improvement of Party Leadership in the Komsomol and the Increase of Its Role in the Communist Upbringing of Youth."
6. Divisions of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, the LiSSR Council of Ministers, ministries and departments, CP gorkoms and raykoms, the Lithuanian Republic Council of Trade Unions and the Lithuanian Komsomol Central Committee are to implement specific measures aimed at improving the system of retraining and advanced training for leadership cadres, with the goal of making it conform better to the requirements of the present stage of communist construction and react flexibly to changes occurring in the process of development of science, technology, production and social relationships.

-- to utilize more fully the possibilities of the LiSSR Institute for the Advanced Training of Specialists in Economics to deepen the knowledge of economic leadership cadres in the areas of economics and administration, as well as to instruct workers included in nominations for promotion; to ensure the carrying out on time of the resolution by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers entitled "Concerning Further Improvement of Advanced Training For Leadership Cadres and Specialists in the Agroindustrial Complex System"; to increase the level of work by republic institutes for advanced training of teachers and cultural workers, taking into account the growing tasks in the practical activity of these categories of cadres.

-- to improve the educational process and the makeup of participants in advanced education courses for Party and soviet workers offered continuously by the Lithuanian CP Central Committee.
7. Central Committee divisions, Lithuanian CP gorkoms and raykoms, state, soviet trade union and Komsomol organs are to give increased attention to the formation of a reliable and effective cadre reserve. They must aggressively eradicate

formalism and red tape in this work; more actively conduct the selection of candidates for promotion from among a wider circle of individuals -- from the ranks of the elite Party aktiv, people's deputies, middle-level managers and Komsomol, trade union and other workers; utilize all ways and means to the maximum in order to test and at the same time teach workers who are to be promoted the art of leadership in the course of practical activities; inculcate in them essential political qualities and organizational skills; train people with a view toward a specific level and type of managerial work. To these ends, they should make a practice of discussing candidacies in Party and public organizations and individual interviews and conducting certification, internships and social assignments; utilize the Party and state apparatus school and the system for cadres' political education, retraining and advanced training; and summarize leading experience in work with cadres and work for its widespread application.

8. Party committees, state, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs are to develop in every way possible the democratic bases of work with cadres as an effective method of their all-round evaluation, objective appraisal and increase in responsibility. It is essential to: air the opinion of the primary Party or public organizations or labor collective concerning the person recommended for promotion; expand the practice of selectivity in choosing leadership cadres, the competitive system of assigning duties and systematic accountability of managers to collectives; increase the significance and objectivity of resumes; and review and approve them on a mandatory basis through the appropriate boards.

9. Lithuanian CP gorkoms and raykoms and primary Party organization must strictly implement Party requirements with regard to increasing the level of leadership cadres' Marxist-Leninist education. They should: continually look after deepening the study of the Leninist ideological and theoretical heritage and present-day tasks in the field of communist construction, nationalities policy, international relations and counterpropaganda work; seek to ensure that cadres' political studies should help reinforce their ideological convictions, increase Party adherence to principles and help them master a Leninist style of leadership, the ability to evaluate correctly events within our country and abroad and the art of organizational and ideological educational work with the masses. It is important to work to ensure that day-to-day political activity among workers should not be just an obligation, but also an urgent need for each worker in a leadership position.

-- to utilize better the capabilities of the Vilnius Higher Party School, the Lithuanian CP University of Marxism-Leninism and its branches, schools for Party economic aktivs connected with Party committees, theoretical seminars and practical scientific conferences to improve the political education of leadership cadres.

10. The plenum feels that the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, gorkoms and raykoms, the Lithuanian CP Council of Ministers, gorispolkoms, rayispolkoms and primary Party organizations must continue to demonstrate great adherence to principles in evaluating the work of leadership cadres, allow no letup in the struggle against violators of Party and state discipline and socialist legality, attempts to falsify quotas and overlooking or hiding of shortcomings. They should

conduct an uncompromising struggle against misuse of authority, manifestations of a private-property mentality, drunkenness and other deviations from Party ethical standards.

Things should be arranged so that each manager is under constant supervision from above and below and on the part of the masses; he should feel his accountability and responsibility to his comrades in the Party organization and self-critically evaluate his affairs and actions. Managers' accounting to the collegiums of higher organizations, at Party and worker meetings and within their own collectives should be listened to regularly. CPSU Central Committee guidelines concerning an increase in the role of primary Party organizations in the investigation of questions of misdeeds on the part of communist managers, as well as the requirements of the CPSU Charter concerning exclusion from the Party for persons committing criminal misdeeds, must be strictly observed.

-- to more actively utilize the method of criticism and self-criticism in training leaders; to strictly forbid any attempts to suppress or persecute this method, any manifestation of conceit and arrogance by individual workers or efforts to place oneself beyond criticism.

Party commissions for the supervision of administrative activity in the LSSR CP Central Committee, gorkoms, raykoms and primary Party organizations, as well as organs of people's control, are obligated to take part more actively in all of this work.

11. Party committees must increase inquiries by heads of ministries and departments, local soviet and economic organs, enterprises and organizations concerning the state of activity by cadre services in economic sectors and collectives, direct their work toward improvement in the selection and education of leadership cadres, formation of an effective reserve and an increase in workers' job skills and ideological level. They must carry out careful selection of cadre division directors, analyze their work systematically and organize practical study arrangements for them. Primary Party organizations should more fully utilize their rights with regard to supervision of the carrying out of duties by all workers in cadre services.
12. Editorial collegiums of republic newspapers and magazines, state committees for radio and television broadcasting, publishing, printing, the book trade and the motion picture industry should: deeply and systematically illuminate the practical work of Party, soviet and economic organs and public organizations in the selection, placement and education of cadres; publish more materials revealing the best qualities of a modern manager and the experience of those who are skillfully and comprehensively resolving economic, social and educational tasks; criticize more sharply shortcomings in the operational style and methods of individual managers or any misuse of authority and deviations from socialist ethical standards; and give a clear-cut political and legal evaluation of negative phenomena and report at the proper time on measures taken.

The Lithuanian CP Central Committee assures the Leninist CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo that the republic Party organization will do everything

possible to improve work with cadres and increase their creative activism and feeling of responsibility for their assigned tasks, will achieve new successes in implementing the Party's economic and social policies and will greet the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in a worthy fashion.

Grishkyavichus Plenum Speech *

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 19 Mar 85 pp 1-2

[Report by P. P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, given at the 18th Lithuanian CP Central Committee Plenum, 16 Mar 85: "Improving Work With Personnel Is an Important Party Task"--Grishkyavichus Plenum Speech printed in condensed form--]

[Text] Esteemed comrades!

Our whole Party and the entire Soviet people have accepted the decisions of the special March (1985) CPSU Central Committee Plenum with warm approval and unanimous support. The plenum unanimously and with great enthusiasm elected Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, a prominent figure of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, to be general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Communists and workers of Soviet Lithuania also greeted the election of M. S. Gorbachev as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and his speech before the plenum with great enthusiasm and patriotic fervor. In close ranks around the Party of Lenin and inspired by the decisions of the special CPSU Central Committee Plenum, they are filled with determination to make a worthy contribution to the cause of further strengthening the economic and defensive might of our great Motherland.

The speech by the CPSU Central Committee general secretary revealed the Party's strategic line in domestic and foreign policy, its line on the speeding up of the country's socioeconomic development, improvement of all aspects of life in Soviet society and an increase in the people's well-being. This is the unchanging line of our Party. At the same time this programmatic Party document clearly outlines what must be done right now in practice in order to successfully wind up the current year and greet the 27th CPSU Congress in a worthy manner. Therefore the theses and conclusions of Comrade M. S. Gorbachev's speech before the CPSU Central Committee Plenum should be adopted by all Party organizations and all cadres for steadfast leadership and fulfillment.

The Party's cadre policy is its most important instrument, the means by which the Party carries out its leading role in Soviet society and ensures realization of tasks toward perfecting developed socialism.

Taking into account the objective requirements of communist construction, our Party creatively applies Leninist principles of work with cadres and constantly enriches its content. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo resolution adopted in October of last year concerning certain issues of modern cadre policy is a

brilliant expression of the tireless concern of the CPSU Central Committee for this key sector of Party activity. The theses and guidelines in this highly important Party document have tremendous significance for the Party and the state as a whole. Their realization is one of the main preconditions for further advances and the successful fulfillment of proposed socioeconomic and educational tasks.

"The times demand ambitious, creative work by all Party organizations, from top to bottom," emphasized Comrade M. S. Gorbachev. "In all areas everywhere communists must be an example in the fulfillment of civic duty and conscientious labor for the good of society and in every way evince a Leninist style in their work. This concerns above all Party cadres and Party and state leaders. The CPSU will steadfastly carry out a line aimed at reinforcing demands on cadres and increasing their responsibility for their assigned tasks."

In the republic Party organization, as in the entire Party, purposeful work is being conducted in the selection, placement and education of leadership cadres. In light of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo resolution the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, gorkoms and raykoms, the republic Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers, ministries and departments have already approved and are now implementing plans for specific measures to realize tasks in the field of modern cadre policy.

In the course of preparations for the present plenum, activity in the selection, placement and education of cadres in a number of Party committees, primary Party organizations, ministries and departments was studied. The results prove that Party, soviet and economic organs have begun to observe more strictly Leninist principles of work with cadres and to study more attentively and more profoundly their political, business and moral qualities; they have increased the requirements made of them and are rendering them more practical assistance in their work.

Improvement in cadre work is aided by the practice of long-range planning for cadre training, their advanced professional and political education, practices by young Party workers in Central Committee divisions and CP gorkoms and raykoms, as well as other practical educational measures; this practice has become standard in many Party committees. Interviews conducted in Party committees and organizations and hearings of accounts by supervisors concerning various aspects of their productive and social activity are playing an ever greater role. Participation of leadership cadres in political education work has become noticeably more active. Newly introduced republic, city and rayon unified political days, "roundtable" discussions, televised forums, open letter days and other forms of contact with people play an important role here.

The work conducted aids in consistent improvement of the qualitative makeup of leadership personnel. Their general educational level is increasing; the overwhelming majority of them are economic specialists. The age structure of these cadres is also changing, trending toward younger persons.

A certain amount of work to improve the composition of cadres on the Party schedule is being conducted by CP gorkoms and raykoms. Since the 26th CPSU Congress the proportion of workers with higher education in this group has

increased by five percent and of economic specialists by three percent. Now one-half of all workers in the Party gorkom and raykom apparatus possess engineering and technical or agricultural training. Women and young people have begun to be nominated more actively for Party work.

Positive processes are taking place in the makeup of leadership cadres in soviets, trade unions and the Komsomol.

Since the 26th Party Congress the makeup of economic management has been qualitatively strengthened. The proportion of persons with higher education among directors of industrial enterprises increased from 78 to 83 percent; the same figure for kolkhoz chairmen increased from 53 to 64 percent, for sovkhoz directors from 79 to 84 percent.

In the final analysis all of our cadre work has a positive effect on the development of workers' political and labor activism and on the fulfillment of state plans and socialist obligations.

Basic sectors of the republic economy have begun to function at a steady pace and on the whole are developing dynamically. Industrial workers successfully completed this past year. Agricultural workers achieved significant successes. In 1984 the volume of gross production in agriculture as compared with the preceeding year increased by 7.5 percent. Construction workers did better work than in past years. Capital investment limits were fully utilized; the plan for construction and installation was fulfilled by 106 percent. Transportation services for the populace were improved. The plan for shipment of freight by road was fulfilled. Workers in railway, ocean, river and air transport fulfilled all basic indices of their plans.

On the basis of 1984 results the republic was again recognized as a winner in the All-Union Socialist Competition; it was awarded the challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions and the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee.

Truly, a great deal has been done. But life, as is well known, presents ever new and ever greater tasks from year to year and makes greater demands on the labor force. Today, when profound qualitative advances in all areas of society have become a necessity, the question of personnel acquires special significance. This is why the Central Committee poses not only the question of how to improve work with cadres, but of cadre policy at the present stage as well. This means that changes in the whole process of the selection, training and promotion of personnel and the supervision of their work are necessary, changes corresponding to present-day conditions.

In light of these great demands all Party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic organs must examine that which has been attained in a new way, more self-critically and strictly; they must reach the appropriate conclusions based upon those shortcomings observed and, taking into account new requirements, decisively and consistently improve our cadre policy.

Above all we must take into account the fact that in a number of sectors we still have managers who are doing poor work and who have fallen behind the

times. Meanwhile, Party organs, ministries and departments often demonstrate completely unjustified tolerance toward such workers; they are replaced only when the damage has already been done.

I will mention several examples. In 1977 CPSU member V. Pyatravichyus was promoted to the post of chief of a motor vehicle transport enterprise by the Radvilishskiy Raykom of the Party. At first the situation in the enterprise began to improve. But then Pyatravichyus' leadership worsened and he broke with the collective; by his incorrect style of operation he brought the work of the enterprise into complete disarray. In the course of the past three years there has been a turnover of almost three-quarters of the entire labor force of the enterprise. For four years the enterprise did not meet plan goals. And the Radvilishskiy Party Raykom and the republic Ministry of Motor Transport and Highways could not help but see that Pyatravichyus was not capable of managing the enterprise. It is true that he was punished for work shortcomings and abuse of authority six times in court and twice in Party hearings. But, although he did not learn his lesson from this, no measures were taken to strengthen the leadership of the enterprise. It was only after quite recent intervention by the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, in February of this year, that he was finally removed from his position.

R. Grayauskas, director of the Kapsukas Bulk Yarn Factory, violated financial and managerial discipline and systematically abused his position over a long period of time. However, he was granted protection and both the Kapsukskiy Party Gorkom and the republic Ministry of Light Industry forgave his errors. Again, intervention by the Lithuanian CP Central Committee was required to finally replace him.

On the other hand, one also encounters cases in our republic of a hurried, superficial approach in the promotion of individuals to managerial positions. This leads to errors and results in a swift turnover of personnel. For example, the Kayshyadoris Mobile Mechanized Column of the Ministry of Rural Construction now has its fourth director in four years; nevertheless the column has remained among those lagging behind and has not fulfilled its plan a single year in the current five-year plan. B. Anyunas, deputy director of the Raydonasis Spalis Shoe Factory and A. Yuvko, deputy director of the Vilnius Leather Goods Factory, occupied their posts for only six months before it was necessary to relieve them for being incapable of handling their assigned tasks.

Certain rural Party raykoms are still not demonstrating sufficient concern for the careful selection and job stability of managers for kolkhozes and sovkhoses. Over a four-year period more than one-third of kolkhoz chairmen and sovkhos directors were replaced for various reasons; a significant portion of these were replaced as a result of poor management. Cadre turnover is particularly great in Vilniuskiy and Tel'shyayskiy rayons.

One of the basic reasons for this situation is the fact that some Party committees are not sufficiently demanding and objective in their appraisal of the organizational and political qualities of persons selected for these posts. In 1981 the Payavonis Kolkhoz was established, incorporating three economically weak operations in Vilkavishskiy Rayon. The operation increased in size but no attention was given to finding an experienced, capable manager. The third

person is already serving as chairman of the kolkhoz; production in the operation has not improved. Similar cases are to be found in Klaypedskiy, Pakruoyskiy, Shilutskiy, Shirvintskiy and some other rayons.

One still encounters cases where failed, compromised workers are transferred from one administrative post to another; this does serious harm to cadre training and all of our work. For example, here are some quite recent cases.

R. Grayauskas, the very same one who was removed from his position as director of the Kapsukas Bulk Yarn Factory, turned up six months later in neighboring Vilkavishskiy Rayon in the post of chief administrator of the Ali(...)skiy Building Trust. K. Veverskis served eight years as director of the Norkishke Sovkhoz in Tauragskiy Rayon. In this period the stagnant status of the operation's finances not only did not change, but actually worsened. However, the Party raykom took K. Veverskis and promoted him to the post of deputy director of the rayon administration of agriculture. Last year the Utenskiy CP raykom acted similarly in the case of V. Chyapas, who had been relieved due to abuse of authority and violation of financial discipline from the post of chairman of the Kuktishkes Kolkhoz. Six months later V. Chyapas was confirmed as chief agronomist in the rayon agricultural administration.

Similar cases once again very convincingly confirm the timeliness of the CPSU Central Committee demand that a failed worker should not be able to be reappointed to an administrative post until he has proved that one can once again trust him with a serious job. We should rigorously observe this Party guideline.

Only competent people should be promoted to leadership positions. In order to do this one must know each person well and thoroughly clarify not only what he represents as a personality, but also inquire as to his suitability for a specific post, to what degree he is directly suited to the job assigned to him. The CPSU Central Committee directs Party committees to such a selection process for leaders that their actual competence, along with their other qualities, is tested and evaluated in the most basic fashion, through practical deeds.

It is quite true that when such competence is lacking one will immediately notice overcautiousness and even timidity in business, fear of justifiable risk and unimaginative actions. We could convince ourselves of this yet again by an analysis, specifically, of the course of the introduction of the collective contract with internal cost accounting in agriculture. It is precisely the insufficient competence of a number of managers and economic experts, their lack of desire to burden themselves with innovations and the additional worries connected with them and their attachment to old, traditional methods of organizing production and people's labor or, simply speaking, their conservatism which is hindering the introduction of this progressive and very effective method for organizing and paying people's labor and for increasing their labor and social activism.

Herein lie the reasons for many other shortcomings which we encounter in economic and social development as well. We cannot achieve a decisive turnaround in the transfer of the national economy to the track to intensive development without a high level of competence in the work force. This transfer embodies one of the most important and urgent tasks of the Party and people. As M. S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, emphasized at

the March Central Committee Plenum: "We must, we are obliged to gain the most advanced scientific and technical positions and the world's highest standard of public labor productivity in a short period of time."

One of the main conclusions which we must reach consists of the fact that Central Committee divisions, Party gorkoms and raykoms and primary Party organizations must increase their demands on leadership cadres to fulfill plan goals unconditionally. They must decisively and deeply intercede in any attempts to avoid responsibility for failures, wastefulness and disorganization permitted under the guise of objective causes. The work of each economic manager must be promptly and fundamentally evaluated on the basis of one main criterion: the final results of the work of the enterprise, association, kolkhoz, sovkhoz or sector as a whole.

Party organs and Party and public organizations must without letup conduct work to reinforce state, production and labor discipline and sharpen the struggle against shirkers and violators of the work order and against any sort of laxity and carelessness.

The CPSU Central Committee particularly draws the attention of Party organs to the fact that in the selection of individuals for leadership duties they must decisively increase their strictness in evaluating the political qualities of these individuals. This means that it is above all necessary to devote particular attention to how deeply they understand the Party's policy and are able to implement it and transfer their ideological conviction to people, how unified and inseparable are their words and actions.

Taking these requirements into account, the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, gorkoms and raykoms must with all means and by all methods at their disposal strive to ensure that it is politically mature, active economic experts who are nominated for Party, state and economic work; they should possess skill and experience in working with people. We possess broad opportunities to do this. At present more than 480,000 specialists with higher and secondary specialized education are at work in the republic; this equals almost one-fourth of all workers. Approximately 111,000 specialists are members of the republic Party organization.

Therefore it is quite natural that year after year an ever greater number of specialists enter Party, soviet, economic and other work, alongside leadership cadres from all branches.

The flow of economic specialists to the Party apparatus is also noticeable; this aids in increasing the level of competence of the Party's guidance of the economy. But at the same time one should reckon with the fact that part of these specialists, not having sufficient political experience, at times introduce economic administrative methods into the operations of Party organs. Therefore Central Committee divisions and Party gorkoms and raykoms must give more attention to improving the political background of specialists entering the Party apparatus, so as to give them experience in the Komsomol and low-level Party work and in every way possible help them more quickly acquire the skills necessary for Party political work.

To these ends we must more effectively utilize above all the existing academic base, particularly Party VUZ's. Each year 110 persons complete higher Party schools, and 1,080 Party, soviet and other workers participate in the advanced education courses offered continuously at the Leningrad and Vilnius Higher Party Schools and the Academy of Social Sciences, a division of the CPSU Central Committee.

Nevertheless the problem of Party political training for cadres remains a very timely one. Over the past four years the number of persons with higher Party political education among Party gorkom and raykom workers and full-time secretaries of primary Party organizations has decreased somewhat. Of all editors and deputy editors of republic newspapers and directors of publishing houses only one-third have this type of education. Only an insignificant percentage of leaders of the Republic Council and economic sector committees of trade unions and Komsomol organs have such education.

Here shortcomings in the selection and orientation of persons for study in Party schools are having a negative effect. Whereas the Kaunas and Klaipeda gorkoms and the Vil'nyuskiy, Trakayskiy, Shal'chininskiy and Radvilishkiy raykoms of the Party select people for Party schools systematically and according to plan, one cannot say the same about Varenskiy, Lazdiyskiy, Shyaulyayskiy and Kupishkiy Party raykoms and Shyaulyay and Panevezhis Party gorkoms. The collegium of rectors and the Party committee of the Vilnius Higher Party School are obligated to devote more attention to improving the educational process and tying theoretical material more closely together with the practical experience of Party, soviet and economic operations. We must also increase the role of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee University of Marxism-Leninism, schools for the Party economic aktiv attached to Party gorkoms and raykoms, the network of Party studies and economic education and various seminars and lecture series in the ideological and political tempering of cadres. We must do everything possible to see that our cadres do not stand still in their ideological and theoretical growth and that they constantly expand their political and business horizon.

The entire system of advanced education for economic managers and specialists should serve this purpose to the greatest degree possible. As is well known, our leading educational institution in this field is the Inter-Industry Institute of Advanced Training for Economic Specialists; at this institute an average of 12,000 persons per year increase their knowledge. Furthermore, one should note that last year administrative personnel made up only one-third of the total number of persons enrolled at the institute. At the same time a significant percentage of administrative personnel in ministries and departments prefer short courses in ministries' academic combines; these courses are not at all designed for such cadres, but rather should be concerned with the training of skilled workers.

In the republic a great deal is being done to give advanced training to agricultural cadres. New, broad opportunities in this area are opened up by the CPSU Central Committee resolution entitled "Concerning Further Improvement of Advanced Training for Leadership Cadres and Specialists in the Agro-Industrial Complex System." Corresponding resolutions were adopted not long ago by the Lithuanian CP Central Committee and the republic Council of Ministers. The carrying out of all proposed measures should be strictly supervised.

Our Party's Central Committee orients Party organizations so that each leader is on top of his job, conscientiously carries out his duty and serves as a moral example for workers. A creative, thoughtful approach to the job, political maturity and moral purity are characteristic for the overwhelming majority of our leadership cadres.

However, we cannot help but be alarmed by the fact that some economic managers permit complacency, lack of principles, seniority and arrogance, ignore the opinion of the collective, tolerate squandering of the people's wealth and misuse their position.

We are still suffering considerable losses from non-delivery, theft and spoilage of physical assets. Meanwhile, over the past three years only two-thirds of losses requiring restitution were recovered from the guilty parties. Significant sums in losses are listed as production costs. We also cannot tolerate cases where individuals sentenced by organs of people's control to financial responsibility receive material assistance by the mercy of certain managers all the same -- aid sometimes even greater than the amount to be repaid. This is nothing but debasement of state measures to increase people's financial responsibility and reinforce the safeguarding of socialist property. It is also completely inadmissible that those responsible figures who are connected with material assets themselves encroach upon the people's property; we must make them liable to criminal prosecution for this.

Analyzing the reasons which lead one or another manager onto the slippery path of lack of initiative, or else that of crime, we often encounter a conciliatory, unprincipled stance on the part of some Party committees and higher economic organs, and sometimes even attempts to protect the guilty party. D. Yakshis, director of the Alitus Cotton Combine imeni 60th Anniversary of the Lithuanian Communist Party, and Yu. Kal'tene, his deputy for economic affairs, distorted statistical accounting and violated financial discipline. But the Alitus CP Gorkom limited itself to discussing the matter within its bureau.

The conciliatory stance taken with regard to R. Shukis does not do honor to the Trakayskiy Raykom of the Party. Shukis has permitted serious shortcomings in work with cadres and violation of the established order in individual construction.

We must resolutely eliminate from the conducting of cadre work any manifestations of complacency and protectionism for those who cross the boundaries of the law and scorn standards of Party ethics.

The manifestation by some workers of a private-property mentality and a striving toward acquisition and accumulation does great harm to the authority of leadership cadres. Quite a few such cases have been uncovered in recent years in collective gardening. Some administrative cadres had to be called to strict accounting before the Party and were even removed from their positions on the grounds of serious distortions in garden construction. Recently A. Stanyavichyus, chairman of the Shirvintskiy Rayispolkom, and V. Beris, secretary of the Ukmergskiy CP Raykom, were relieved of their duties for this reason.

The Lithuanian CP Central Committee will continue to deal severely with every worker on the Party schedule who allows efforts toward illegal acquisition and accumulation. Party gorkoms and raykoms and primary Party organizations must assume just as principled a stance.

The Party and government have adopted important resolutions toward eradicating drunkenness from among us. Meanwhile, cases where even managers misuse alcohol continue to occur. Party gorkoms and raykoms and primary Party organizations are called upon to increase in every way possible the role of labor collectives and all communists in the struggle with drunkenness and the creation of a situation where individuals misusing alcohol are not tolerated. We must regard these phenomena as a very serious violation of standards of morality and labor discipline and make those who organize and participate in collective drinking bouts answerable to the strictest administrative responsibility; members of the Party should be made answerable to the Party for this.

Comrade M. S. Gorbachev emphasized that "decisive measures will continue to be taken to further establish order and cleanse our life of any phenomena that are alien to us, of any infringement on the interests of society and its citizens; we will take measures to reinforce socialist legality."

Meanwhile, serious damage to the cause of fighting against antisocial phenomena is done by the cases we are still encountering of violation of standards of conduct by Party members. Certain ones of them even take the path of crime. It is completely inadmissible that some communists, sentenced by courts to penalties short of prison terms, remain in Party ranks. This is in direct violation of the requirements of the CPSU Charter.

We have not completely overcome cases where guilty managers evade criticism by primary Party organizations; their misdeeds are reviewed by higher organs and primary organizations are not even informed of this. Last year every third communist manager was punished by Party committees for circumventing primary Party organizations. This is widely practiced by the Plungeskiy, Raseynskiy, Ukmergskiy, Kayshyadorskiy, Ionavskiy and Moletskiy Party raykoms. The cases of only half of the communist managers who received disciplinary penalties from higher economic organs or from organs of people's control were debated in primary Party organizations. Every manager must be under constant supervision from above and below and on the part of the masses; he should feel a sense of responsibility not only to his superiors, but also to his collective and his Party organization. In a word, supervision of the work and conduct of leadership cadres and of their observance of Soviet laws should be of a systematic and principled nature.

In the interests of the common good we must more actively develop fundamental criticism and self-criticism. We should note that many of our managers have a good command of the critical method. But not all of them have a sufficiently well-developed sense of self-criticism, of honest and open acknowledgement of their own failings. This, as a rule, gives rise to smugness, complacency, arrogance and tolerance of shortcomings and negative phenomena. We must fundamentally set such workers straight.

In the area of cadre training we must utilize more fully such an effective method as supervision of and checks on the implementation of Party and government decisions.

The selection and placement of workers is carried out more successfully when Party committees have available a reliable and effective cadre reserve. In recent years we have succeeded in attaining a definite improvement in this important fundamental part of cadre work. However, the reality and effectiveness of the cadre reserve still is not satisfactory. Of those workers promoted in the past four years to positions on the Party schedule in city and rayon Party committees only half were selected from the reserve; in Shilal'skiy, Panevezhskiy and Rokishskiy raykoms and the Panevezhis Gorkom of the Party this figure was even lower.

Major shortcomings in the formation of the cadre reserve are occurring in some republic ministries and departments. Quite a few workers without higher education are included in the composition of the cadre reserve of the ministries of communications, agriculture, social security, procurement and municipal services. In a number of ministries and departments there is scant representation of Party members among cadres selected, and in places they are of short-term potential on account of their age. Many CP gorkoms and raykoms and republic soviet and economic organs often conduct the selection of workers for their staff from among a limited circle of individuals. And when the necessity arises of replacing some worker, the appropriate person is often not to be found among their personnel.

Hence work on the formation of the cadre reserve and its training require further persistent improvement. Every manager, regardless of the post he occupies, must carefully cultivate a replacement for himself. This should be done above all in the circle of his closest colleagues, who are capable of replacing him and conducting work at the requisite level.

Certification of leadership cadres and specialists is an important branch in the system of cadre work. But in some enterprises, organizations, kolkhozes and sovkhoses a formalistic approach to certification procedures is permitted and the principles and system for conducting them are violated. Ministries and departments and Party gorkoms and raykoms are called upon to increase supervision of the conducting of certification procedures, analyze more deeply their results and ensure the active participation of Party, trade union and Komsomol organizations in this matter. The Party attaches exceptionally important significance to the promotion of women to administrative positions. Republic Party organs are on the whole consistently implementing this line. In the period since the 26th CPSU Congress quite a few women have been promoted to responsible Party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic work. Today, for example, they make up over 37 percent of the Party committee apparatus and over half of the administrative and responsible workers in gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms.

Nevertheless this problem remains acute. There are still no women in the body of secretaries of the 15 Party committees, among the chairmen and deputy chairmen of the 23 city and rayon ispolkoms or among the directors of sovkhoses and chairmen of kolkhozes in 23 rayons. As before there are few women among collegium members and heads of administrations and divisions under ministries and departments.

Republic and local organs must more actively promote women to leadership positions at all levels. The Lithuanian CP Central Committee Secretariat and Bureau, Lithuanian CP divisions and the republic Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers must be more demanding in this matter.

We are obligated to construct our cadre policy in such a way as to assist in every way in the conducting of the Leninist nationalities policy, the strengthening of friendship among peoples and socialist internationalism. The composition of administrative personnel everywhere must fully reflect the ethnic composition of Party organizations, labor collectives and the populace.

In light of the tasks proposed by the April (1984) CPSU Central Committee Plenum it is very important to improve in every way possible work with the personnel of soviets. Recently the republic Council of Ministers has begun to examine more frequently questions of improving the staff of workers in the soviet apparatus. However, even now not all division chiefs in the Council of Ministers apparatus have higher Party political education. The educational level of a number of categories of ispolkom cadres is unsatisfactory.

The republic Council of Ministers, CP gorkoms and raykoms and city and rayon ispolkoms must firmly and unswervingly implement the line of reinforcing cadres in the soviet apparatus; to do this they must utilize more fully the possibilities of the new body of deputies chosen in the latest elections to local soviets. They must raise the level of responsibility of administrator and communist deputies elected to the soviets in carrying out their duties as deputies, the instructions of the voters, consideration of their letters, requests and complaints and the organization of meetings with citizens.

In the period which has elapsed since the 26th CPSU Congress a great deal has been done to develop initiatives by trade union organizations and strengthen their organizational and educational work with the masses. This was aided in large part by improvement of work with trade union cadres.

To further improve the fighting spirit of trade union organizations we must more energetically reinforce sectors which are presently weak. A significant percentage of division chiefs in republic sector trade union committees and full-time chairmen of labor collective trade union committees do not have higher education. We have not completely resolved the problem of how to strengthen cadres in the trade union organizations of kolkhozes and sovkhoses and rayon committees of the trade union for agricultural workers.

The attention of trade union organizations must be mainly directed toward strict implementation of the Law Concerning Labor Collectives, widescale recruitment of workers for production management and improvement of conditions for workers' labor, everyday life and recreation.

In implementing the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee resolution entitled "Concerning Further Improvement of Party Leadership In the Komsomol and the Increase In Its Role In the Communist Upbringing of Youth" and decisions of the 16th Plenum of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee on this question, Party committees have begun to scrutinize more subjectively the work of Komsomol organs and their leadership cadres. But here as well there are questions which must be resolved better. Party organs have not looked after the strengthening

of the Party nucleus among secretaries of primary Komsomol organizations in the necessary manner, nor in all places. The proportion of communists among Komsomol leaders in the city of Klaipeda and in Radvilishkiy, Kretingskiy, Alituskiy, Kapsukskiy, Plungeskiy and Shilutskiy rayons is not large. In some rural Komsomol raykoms there are as yet no secretaries who are agricultural specialists.

In the selection of Komsomol leadership cadres Party committees and the Lithuanian Komsomol Central Committee must continue to be oriented toward young specialists, and must strengthen the Party nucleus among elite aktivs and increase the responsibility of communists elected to Komsomol organs.

While implementing the line on cadre job stability, Central Committee divisions, Lithuanian CP gorkoms and raykoms, the Council of Ministers, ministries and departments and republic trade union and Komsomol organs must also take a more creative approach to regulating the process of replacing these staff members and skillfully employ the cadres at hand. Proceeding upon specific obligations and interests in this matter and toward the goal of strengthening leadership, the CPSU Central Committee recommends that workers who have served for a long period of time in a single position should be more frequently transferred to corresponding positions both within and between cities and rayons. This sort of transfer, as experience has shown, gives the worker a chance to assert himself better in the new job, inject fresh vigor into the work and gain new experience.

Questions concerning the selection, placement and education of cadres are still seldom brought up for discussion in Party committee plenums and accounts on these problems by primary Party considered by the bureau on an irregular basis.

Developing the democratic bases of work with cadres, it is necessary to study more deeply the individual qualities of each worker when cadres are promoted; one should be well acquainted with and take into consideration the opinion which his labor collective and Party organization has formed of him. The work record [kharakteristika], such an important document, has real significance in reaching correct conclusions about the suitability of a worker for a certain job. But, to say it directly, the compilation of these documents is not taken seriously everywhere. Here two extremes are observable: if a person is nominated for promotion, then his work record is correspondingly flattering and free of black marks; but if a worker is fired or punished, then only negative things are included in the work record. In the majority of these documents people's moral qualities are reflected only sparingly, and sometimes are left out altogether. We must increase the significance and objectivity of work records everywhere, and strive to ensure that one can on the basis of these records judge unerringly workers' strong and weak points. It is felt that the work records of workers on the Party schedule should be reviewed and confirmed on a mandatory basis by the appropriate Party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol or economic collegium.

Party organs must: increase inquiries by Party committees and the bureau of Party organizations into the work of cadre services in ministries and departments, enterprises and organizations; increase demands on communists working there; improve the selection of cadre division chiefs; and systematically analyze and direct their work.

Questions regarding the practical implementation of tasks of modern cadre policy must be widely reflected in the republic and local press and in television and radio broadcasts.

As you see, we must still do a great deal of painstaking work in the matter of further improving the selection, placement and education of leadership cadres.

Tasks outlined in the CPSU Central Committee Politburo resolution and the speech by M. S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, before the special March (1985) Central Committee Plenum must be discussed in the plenums of Party gorkoms and raykoms and meeting of primary Party organizations; practical measures for the realization of tasks of modern cadre policy must be defined.

We face the job of resolving quite a few important and urgent tasks. The most pressing of these is, as Comrade M. S. Gorbachev indicated, "to successfully complete work to fulfill plans for economic and social development in the current year and at the same time ensure a confident start in the next five-year plan."

How do things look here in this regard? The plan for two months was fulfilled on the whole by basic sectors of the economy throughout the republic.

But behind these at first glance positive results one must give attention to some alarming tendencies. In February indices for the functioning of industry declined sharply. As compared to February last year total production of goods decreased and labor productivity fell. Although the February plan for these indices was fulfilled, this should not console us.

Whereas over a two-month period last year 15 enterprises did not meet their goals for the sale of goods and the increasing of labor productivity each of the two months, this year the figures were 31 and 27 enterprises, respectively. A total of 30 associations and enterprises did not meet their sales goal based on contractual obligations; these included six collectives working under the conditions of the economic experiment, of which four were electrotechnical enterprises. Labor productivity as compared with last year declined in enterprises of the food, furniture and wood products industries, as well as in municipal services; in all, a decline was noted for this index in almost one-third of republic associations and enterprises.

Utilization of capital investment limits fell short by two percent and the two-month plan for contract work was not met by the Ministry of the Construction Industry and the Lithuanian Inter-Kolkhoz construction Organization. Despite measures taken, the functioning of railway transport worsened. The Vilnius Railroad Division failed to meet the two-month freight shipment plan by 17 percent and the Shyaulay Division failed to do so by 10.5 percent.

On farms in the public sector (not including purchases from the populace), as compared with two months of last year, meat production declined in 16 rayons and milk production declined in Prenayskiy, Shilal'skiy, Varenskiy and Kaunasskiy rayons. All this is evidence of the serious shortcomings which were permitted on a number of farms during the organization of livestock wintering.

Shortcomings in the fulfillment of plans are occurring in other sectors of the economy as well. Ministries and departments, CP gorkoms and raykoms and soviet and agricultural organs were pledged on more than one occasion to take control of the operation of lagging enterprises, organizations and farms and resolutely work to eliminate shortcomings. But this control has obviously not yet been effective. The time has come to require on principle personal responsibility from collective leaders for assigned tasks. This should be required of them without allowances for severe winter conditions and other difficulties which just happened to reveal their lack of managerial skill. The task is to eliminate lags where they have occurred in the first two months, and do so before the end of this quarter, regardless of the cost. This is the most important precondition for further successful work and for the fulfillment of the entire year's plans.

All of our organizational and cadre work must be directed toward perfecting the style and methods of Party guidance of the economy, increasing Party political influence on the masses and further reinforcing discipline, order and organization in all sectors and branches of production and administration.

Allow me to assure the Leninist CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo that the Lithuanian Party organization will continue to implement unswervingly the Party's cadre policy, increase the responsibility of cadres for their assigned tasks and achieve new successes in communist construction.

12825

CSO: 1800/209

REGIONAL

MOLDAVIAN PARTY PLENUM ON CADRE SHORTCOMINGS

Plenum Information Report

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 30 Jan 85 p 1

[Text] A Plenum of the CPMo*Central Committee was held on 29 January in Kishinev. First secretaries of gorkoms and raykoms, chairmen of executive committees of city and rayon councils of people's deputies, and heads of republic ministries and departments not under the jurisdiction of the Central Committee were invited to the meeting.

Comrade S. K. Grossu, first secretary of the CPMo Central Committee, gave a speech entitled "On the Tasks of the Republic Party Organization in Fulfilling the Instructions of Comrade K. U. Chernenko, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to Improve Work with Cadres."

Participating in the debates were comrades V. K. Kiktenko, first secretary of the Kishinev gorkom; L. A. Stadnik, first secretary of the Brichanskiy raykom; A. A. Moku, first secretary of the Tiraspol gorkom; G. I. Kushnir, chairman of the Moldavian SSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education; L. I. Chaykovskaya, secretary of the party committee at the Bendery Silk Combine imeni V. I. Lenin; I. P. Bulat, first secretary of the Novoanenskiy raykom; N. M. Bradulov, MoSSR minister of internal affairs; V. V. Run'kovskiy, first secretary of the Kamenskiy raykom; M. P. Simonova, brigade leader at Kishinev Furniture Factory No 1; M. I. Krushelinskiy, first secretary of the Sholdaneshtskiy raykom; I. I. Buzhenitsa, first secretary of the Moldavian Komsomol Central Committee; G. D. Tabunshchik, first secretary of the Kompratskiy raykom; and I. I. Buzhak, first secretary of the Kantemirskiy raykom.

The Plenum heard a report by comrade P. P. Petrik, secretary of the CPMo Central Committee, on the progress being made in carrying out measures outlined at the 10th Plenum of the CPMo Central Committee to fulfill the decree issued at the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the directives given by K. U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, for fundamental improvements in ideological work under contemporary conditions.

Comrade. S. K. Grossu gave a brief closing statement.

* Communist Party of Moldavia

The Plenum of the CPMo Central Committee unanimously adopted decrees relating to the issues that were discussed.

An organizational issue was also discussed at the Plenum.

The Plenum confirmed comrade S. D. Roshku as chief of the Propaganda and Agitation Department of the CPMo Central Committee.

The Plenum confirmed comrade M. I. Shatokhin as chief of the Light Industry and Consumer Goods Department of the CPMo Central Committee.

The Plenum relieved comrade V. N. Shlaygun of his duties as editor-in-chief of the journal TRIBUNA in connection with his retirement.

The Plenum confirmed comrade F. G. Tsop as new editor-in-chief of TRIBUNA.

Comrade A. K. Vedernikov, sector chief in the Organizational Party Work Department of the CPSU Central Committee, participated in the Plenum.

Grossu Speech Enumerates Firings

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 31 Jan 85 pp 1-3

["Abridged" text of speech by S. K. Grossu, first secretary of the CPMo Central Committee, at the 18th Plenum of the CPMo Central Committee on 29 January 1985: "On the Tasks of the Republic Party Organization in Fulfilling the Directives of Comrade K. U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to Improve Work with Cadres"]

[Text] Comrades!

The Soviet people have welcomed 1985, the year of practical preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress, the 40th anniversary of our Great Victory, and the 80th anniversary of the first Russian revolution, with a feeling of optimism and confidence in tomorrow. Armed with a clear program of action, our country's workers have actively joined the campaign for successful realization of the complex and important goals set by the party for the final year of the five-year plan; and they are doing everything possible to ensure further strengthening of the economic and defensive might of our socialist homeland.

The words spoken by comrade K. U. Chernenko at a meeting of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee serve as a reliable compass and concrete guide in this campaign today; he said: "...those who are still lagging behind should not dawdle, they should take charge and work harder; those who are fulfilling their plans should work to catch up with the leading workers; those who are in the lead should not slow the pace." Guided by this appeal from the party, the Soviet people have initiated genuine labor competition in all areas, they have taken on ambitious socialist obligations that are based on over-all intensification of national production, and greater personal responsibility on the part of each individual for his contribution to this national cause.

Labor collectives in our republic have also taken on ambitious socialist obligations. The decision was made in industry to fulfill the five-year plan goal for stepping up production growth ahead of schedule and to exceed the planned increase in labor productivity by 1 percent; in the agro-industrial complex the decision was made to increase gross production output in farming and animal husbandry by 5.5 percent and to produce 40 million rubles' worth of food products above that called for in the plan; in capital construction the decision was made to exceed the annual plan for construction and installation work, and so on.

Today there is no more important task than ensuring fulfillment of socialist obligations in 1985 and successful completion of the 11th Five-Year Plan as a whole; the republic party organization is taking all the necessary measures of an organizational, political, and economic nature to see that this goal is fully met.

Improving work with cadres is the most important element of these measures. Party management of all aspects of life in our society has always been carried out and is continuing to be carried out by party cadres. No matter what the task, no matter what problems the party is trying to resolve, it has always placed the selection, placement, and education of its cadres at the forefront, since, as V. I. Lenin said: "policies are always carried out by people," and "no policy can be implemented without expressing it through application and transference."

These ideas of Lenin's hold true for all different periods of time, and as in the past, they are timely and true today, when the country is working to bring about a successful conclusion to the 11th Five-Year Plan and has reached new frontiers in the construction of communism, which the CPSU has identified as the planned process of perfecting all aspects of developed socialism.

The party's principled directives concerning the need to improve work with cadres in connection with the complexity and novelty of upcoming tasks are presented in well-reasoned terms in the speeches and papers of comrade K. U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and in his article "Meeting the Demands of Developed Socialism," which appeared in the journal KOMMUNIST. These important documents confirm the party's fidelity to Leninist principles involving the selection, placement, and education of cadres; they also reveal serious shortcomings that exist in cadre work, focus attention on the need for constant improvements in this area of party activity, outline the high demands that are now being made on management personnel, and they describe the most important conditions for successful realization of the social, economic, and educational goals that have been set.

I. Specially directed work in the selection, placement, and education of cadres is constantly being done in the republic party organization, just as it is in the party as a whole. These issues are regularly discussed by the Bureau and the Secretariat of the CPMo Central Committee, and they are periodically brought up for discussion at bureau meetings, raykom and gorkom plenums, at meetings of primary party organizations, and sessions of ministry and department collegiums. These issues occupy an exceptionally important position in the measures we are carrying out to fulfill the decree of the CPSU Central

Committee "On the Work of the CPMo Central Committee to Improve the Style and Methods of Party Organizations in Light of the Decisions of the November (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee."

In their work with cadres, party committees devote special attention to ensuring strict adherence to Leninist principles. Guided by these principles, they are constantly studying the professional and moral qualities of the cadres, they show concern for improving their skills and raising their professional level, and they monitor the activities of management personnel at all levels, in addition to their fulfillment of decisions issued by state and party organs. Conferences with top-level personnel have started to become a regular party practice, along with organization of social and political certification, practical training, and presentation of reports to communists in party organizations.

There has been a significant increase in the demands placed on cadres. There is less tolerance of violations of party ethics and improper behavior on the part of management personnel, and there has been a marked increase in the role played by primary party organizations in evaluating the activity of this personnel. The content of work with the cadre reserve has become more focused, methodological recommendations have been developed for the organization of this work, and personal evaluations for management personnel have become more important.

Last year, fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee's decree on reporting by the CPMo Central Committee, the republic party organization did some work to improve management of the national economy and to simplify and reduce the administrative apparatus. A total of 68 structural subdivisions were abolished and 5158 administrative positions were eliminated.

Day-to-day concern for the selection, placement, and education of cadres made it possible to strengthen party and soviet organs and crucial areas in various sectors of the republic's national economy by providing politically mature, well-trained, competent workers, and to raise the level of discipline and responsibility among management. Today 98.5 percent of the top-level workers under the CPMo Central Committee have higher and incomplete higher education, and 17.1 percent have higher party education. Almost every third top-level worker is under 40 years old, and people under 50 years old hold about 75 percent of these top-level jobs. The top-level positions in the CPMo Central Committee are held by people of all the different nationalities that are found among the Moldavian population, which corresponds to the Leninist national policy of the CPSU and to party principles for the selection of cadres.

Specially directed organizational and political work with cadres has helped put party policies into practice, raise the level of party and state control over economic and social processes, improve the style and methods of economic and administrative activity, further develop labor activity among the republic's workers, peasants, and intelligentsia, and strengthen state, plan, and labor discipline. In the final analysis, all of this has had a positive effect on the development of the republic's economy and culture. In 1984 industrial output rose by 4.5 percent, while the plan called for a 3.2 percent increase.

Plan quotas for the production of consumer goods have also been surpassed: for every ruble in the wage fund, 3 rubles' worth of consumer goods are produced.

According to the results of the first four years of the five-year plan, the rate of growth in industrial production was 126.8 percent, while the plan called for 123 percent; the quota for increasing labor productivity was met by 119.1 percent, and the plan called for 115.5 percent, which means the plan was exceeded by 3.6 percent. There was also an increase in the rate at which fixed capital was put into operation. The transportation sector exceeded the freight turnover plan. Quotas were met for conserving most types of material, raw material, fuel, and power resources.

Last year the agricultural sector managed to bring in a bigger harvest than in 1983: the grain and seed and bean harvest was 1.4 times larger, the hay and silage harvest was 1.6 times larger, and the root crop harvest, 1.5 times larger. There was a 178 kg increase in the milk yield per cow. The gross weight of hogs at interfarm enterprises increased by 12 percent, and the gross weight of cattle increased by 25 percent.

The plans for state purchases of 11 out of 13 types of agricultural products were exceeded. Debts owed to the state that had accumulated over the preceding years of the five-year plan for the sale of grapes, eggs, and wool were paid off completely; there was a significant reduction in shortfalls in the supply of sunflowers, tobacco, vegetables, milk, meat, and grain.

In the area of capital construction, there was an increase in the rate at which total capital investments were put into use. The annual plan for putting schools, vocational-technical schools, and pre-school institutions into operation was met. There was some improvement in the commercial and domestic services provided to the public. The basic plan for the retail goods turnover was fulfilled. Operating conditions were established for enterprises and organizations that serve the public.

Some definite positive changes have taken place in the republic's social and economic development. They should be consolidated and expanded. There are, however, some serious shortcomings, the negative consequences of which are reflected in interruptions in production regularity, poor organization of production, a low level of labor discipline, and in the long run, in the failure by a number of enterprises to fulfill state plans and quotas. Last year every fourth industrial association or enterprise failed to meet its contractual obligations, and one out of six enterprises failed to meet the plan for increasing labor productivity.

The plans for the production and procurement of basic types of agricultural products have not been met in the last four years. In the agrarian sector the return on investments is rising at a slow rate, advanced methods of organizing production are not being introduced as they should be, and far from everything is being done to raise the crop yield and livestock productivity.

An unsatisfactory situation has developed in capital construction. Over the first four years of the current five-year plan the Ministry of Construction has

consistently failed to fulfill the basic technical and economic plan indicators.

Serious shortcomings can also be found in the work done by domestic services, trade, and housing and municipal services enterprises. This year's cold, snowy winter uncovered the essentially irresponsible approach taken by the MoSSR Main Administration of Power and Electrification, the Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services, and the Kishinev city soviet executive committee to winter preparations. During the severe cold of January entire micro-rayons of residential buildings, several industrial enterprises, schools, hospitals, and kindergartens in the capital were without heat as a result of breakdowns in the main heating supply system. The extreme situation that developed was the consequence of negligence and poor control over the operations of the organizations involved on the part of comrades B. P. Karpov, N. V. Polozhenko, and V. F. Semenov, who are responsible for ensuring normal living conditions in the capital under all weather conditions. It is certainly noteworthy that the personnel in charge of city heat and water supply services have grown accustomed to criticism and are not taking effective measures to eliminate shortcomings.

There is every reason to believe that these and other shortcomings in the operation of various sectors of the republic's national economy are due to a significant degree to negligence in the activities of management personnel, to a serious failure on their part to fulfill their obligations, and insufficient demands on them to perform their assigned duties. Some managers, instead of stepping up efforts to introduce scientific and technical achievements into production, improve the organization of labor, and increase the role of the collective in resolving problems facing the enterprise, are trying to create conditions that would make it easier to fulfill the plan by lowering plan quotas, taking on reduced obligations, and making only partial use of production capacities. There are many managers like this in the system of the Ministry of the Food Industry. At their insistence, and with the consent of ministry executives, reductions were made in quarterly plans for product sales at 11 associations and enterprises.

Some enterprise managers are doing a poor job of developing production capacities and are not utilizing opportunities to increase production output, and are thus hindering development of the given sector of industry. For example, only half of the capacities for the production of trunk supports at reinforced concrete plants under the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry are utilized, and only 72 percent of the capacities for producing plasterboard are utilized at the Beltsy Construction Materials Plant.

Central Committee departments, gorkoms, raykoms, and primary party organizations should make greater demands on management personnel to ensure absolute fulfillment of plan quotas, they should not tolerate any attempts to make excuses by blaming objective factors and to shirk responsibility for the fulfillment of plan quotas, they should evaluate the work done by management personnel, in addition to their professional and political qualities, on the basis of a single criterion--the final results of the enterprise's operations.

Party committees need to focus special attention on management personnel at enterprises that are operating under the conditions of the economic experiment. Here it is necessary not only to establish effective party control over the implementation of the experimental conditions, but also to provide more assistance to the managers of these enterprises in meeting the goals that have been set, and they must strive for the active, interested participation of labor collectives in ensuring successful operation under the new management conditions.

More work must also be done with those managing cost accounting brigades--the basic form for organizing labor at enterprises. Effective steps must be taken to educate the brigade leaders, and to develop in them modern economic thinking, and new ideas about ways and opportunities to develop management.

The novelty and complexity of the tasks facing our society, and the rising level of education and culture among the people, require that greater demands be made on cadres and on their professional, ideological, and moral image. Today, as never before, it is necessary for them to have a broad political outlook, contemporary management skills, to be able to handle affairs in an economical, efficient manner, and to be skilled in encouraging creative activity among the masses and opening up horizons for their creative energy. For this reason, comrade K. U. Chernenko wrote in an article published in the journal KOMMUNIST, the CPSU Central Committee not only raises the question of simply improving our work with cadres, but also of the goals involved in contemporary cadre policies, the realization of which is viewed as a necessary condition for our advancement and for successful fulfillment of the social, economic, and educational goals that have been set.

When using these positions to evaluate the status of the work being done with cadres in the republic party organization, one must point out first of all that not all gorkoms and raykoms, primary party organizations, and state and economic organs are adhering strictly and unfailingly to the Leninist principles for the selection, placement, and education of cadres, and not all of them are carrying out the important practical aspects of cadre policies that are found in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee regarding reports by the CPMo Central Committee.

Evidence of formalism and an absence of strict party demands on management personnel can be found in the cadre work being done by the Glodyanskiy, Kotovskiy, Leovskiy, Nisporenskiy, and Chimishliyskiy raykoms, among others. There is only sporadic control over their work. The managers of certain farms and enterprises do not take a critical approach to evaluating their work, they are not in a position to identify correctly the real reasons for incidents of negligence and to take the appropriate measures to eliminate these problems, and they do not turn to the labor collectives for support. As a result of poor monitoring of cadres and inadequate work with them in Novoanenskiy, Kantemirskiy, Kutuzovskiy, and Chadyr-Lungskiy rayon party organizations, the systems of the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the Moldavian Railroad Administration, the Moldavian Main Administration of Power and Electrification, and a number of other organizations, people end up in management positions who do not have strong political, moral, and professional qualifications and as a result, make a mess of the tasks at hand.

Party, soviet, and economic organs often tolerate situations in which managers of certain enterprises, organizations, and farms fail year after year to fulfill state plans, their performance is mediocre, they do a poor job of managing the collectives under their control that fail to demonstrate a high degree of organization and boldness in utilizing scientific and technical achievements, and they prefer to stick to old routines.

Comrade S. K. Galko has been director of the Floreshty Glass Plant for about five years. Evidence of his performance as a manager can be seen in the fact that an atmosphere of carelessness reigns at the plant, production is poorly organized, there are serious violations of labor and performance discipline, and every year the plant fails to fulfill the state plans. The collective of Construction Administration No 4 under the "Monolitstroy" Trust is also poorly managed by comrade L. I. Eydel'. In the past 10 years this construction administration has fulfilled its plan for contract work only once. The majority of projects are being put into operation with sections left unfinished and evidence of poor workmanship. Comrade V. S. Ursu has been chairman of the kolkhoz imeni Suvorov in Sorokskiy Rayon for many years. This farm regularly fails to meet production plans and plans for the sale of agricultural products to the state. In the first 4 years of the current five-year plan the farm fulfilled only 2 out of 10 basic plan indicators. The farm's profitability is low. Unfortunately, there are quite a few similar cases.

Gorkoms, raykoms, primary party organizations, and soviet and economic organs should take specific measures to eliminate such shortcomings in the selection of personnel and they should make greater demands on management personnel for the tasks they have been assigned. Things should be organized in such a way that all management positions are filled by mature, competent people. In selecting these people, one must first and foremost determine how well a given worker understands party policies, and whether he is able to approach the resolution of any given problem from genuine party and state positions.

II. Comrade K. U. Chernenko is focusing special attention on questions involving the moral cast of management personnel, and on the need to wage a decisive campaign against all types of abuses and the least deviations from party ethical standards. As evidence of the timeliness of these issues, the speaker cites cases in which a number of managers have permitted falsification of production results, fraud, and other job-related crimes, for which they were ejected from the party and held administratively accountable.

Because of a lack of proper control on the part of state organs and party organizations, inflated reports are made every year on the volume of construction and installation work carried out at construction projects. Projects being built by the "Kolkhozstroy" Construction Administration, the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, and the Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services have shown the largest number of falsified reports.

Certain farm managers in Glodyanskiy, Kutuzovskiy, Novoanenskiy, Faleshtskiy, Chimishliyskiy, and several other rayons for their own personal gain have distorted data on sown area and the size of their livestock herds, and have inflated figures in their reports on agricultural production. For example, in Faleshtskiy Rayon the "Pogranichnik" Interfarm Enterprise and "Skynteya"

kolkhoz submitted inflated reports on the yield of winter wheat and barley, and falsified data were also uncovered at the kolkhoz imeni Zhdanov and the heifer enterprise imeni Zhdanov. The kolkhoz imeni Karl Marx in Chimishliyskiy Rayon excluded 62 cows from its reports and inflated the milk yield per cow by 366 kg. Falsified data on hundreds of quintals of meat were added to reports submitted by the kolkhoz imeni Zhdanov and the "Viktoriya" kolkhoz in Teleneshtskiy Rayon.

Cadres often carry out similar anti-state activities by stealing socialist property. Groups of individuals who were misappropriating state and public property were discovered at Lazovskiy Rayon Hospital, at the Teleneshtskiy Procurement and Sales Association, at the "Zubreshty" sovkhos plant in Strashenskiy Rayon, and at many other enterprises in the system of the Ministry of Viticulture and Winemaking.

The CPMo Central Committee has been waging and will continue to wage a fierce campaign against falsified production reports and fraud until it totally wipes out this evil, which is compromising our party organization and doing serious damage to the state.

Other negative phenomena, such as arrogance, egotism, and efforts to distinguish oneself not through labor results but through actions designed only to produce an outward effect, are just as harmful to the state. Some managers, unfortunately, still love to put on a show, thinking that their authority depends on various "initiatives" (it doesn't matter that they are not backed up by actions), on all sorts of gala ceremonies and receptions, organized to celebrate some occasion or for no good reason at all (at state expense, of course), and on the number of "prestige" projects in the organizations they manage.

At the initiative of former executives of the Nisporenskiy raykom and with the knowledge of the MoSSR Union of Consumers' Societies, funds from the kolkhoz imeni Pushkin were used to build the "Dona" restaurant, along with its Finnish bath and billiard room. In addition, large sums were spent in the rayon on various receptions and banquets in direct violation of a ban against such activities. In order to hide these expenditures, they were written off illegally. As you know, the Bureau of the Central Committee has given a principled party evaluation of these incidents. For failure to meet the demands of the CPSU Central Committee to put a definite end to the unseemly practice of organizing receptions and banquets using state and public funds, comrade O. I. Konnikov, first secretary of the raykom, was severely punished and dismissed from his job. Comrade I. S. Payslik, chairman of the rayon soviet executive committee, and comrade G. Ya. Postolaki, deputy chairman of the board of the MoSSR Union of Consumers' Societies, were also punished severely through party channels; and comrade I. A. Kiresku, second secretary of the raykom was dismissed from his job for failure to carry out his responsibilities.

One should point out that there are also cases of management personnel furnishing their homes with luxurious appointments and displaying improper behavior with respect to other domestic arrangements. A number of managers had to answer to the party for their unseemly efforts to acquire personal

belongings, indiscretion, and for using their official position for personal gain. The report also criticized the lack of discretion exhibited by secretaries of the Novoanenskiy raykom, and the illegal activities permitted by several managers in the rayon. M. A. Nagornyy, former chief of the Agriculture Department of the raykom, moved without authorization into a residential building built with cooperative funds. I. F. Lungu, former director of the Novoanenskiy Sovkhoz Technical School, started to build his own private residence, and was ejected from the party several days ago for his illegal activities.

Another example of the desire to procure lavish furnishings, acquisitiveness, and loss of discretion can be seen in the energetic efforts of a number of managers to build their own personal garages. Management personnel at the republic level were among those who failed to take existing regulations and laws into account and pursued this project. They included comrade M. F. Lupashku, MoSSR minister of agriculture; his former deputies comrades N. P. Mar'yasov and G. I. Vishnevskiy; comrade I. A. Kotyatsy, chairman of the State Committee for the Protection of Nature; comrade V. F. Karazhiya, deputy minister of agriculture; comrade V. V. Barabash, deputy chairman of the Kolkhoz Council; and several others.

The Bureau of the CPMo Central Committee has harshly condemned violations of state discipline, the foundations of land laws, and the model code of garage and construction cooperatives. I. R. Muzlayev, chairman of the cooperative, was stripped of his membership in the CPSU, and comrade M. F. Lupashku, minister, was given a strong reprimand. Gorkoms, raykoms, and primary party organizations should hold those officials accountable who have permitted abuses of authority in the construction of personal garages.

One is certainly justified in asking: Why has negative behavior, tied to the moral cast of the cadres, become possible in some party organizations? It is probably because we are letting down our guard in some areas, and we are not taking a strict enough approach to punishing amoral behavior and other breaches of discipline.

Evidence of this approach can be seen in the fact that up until recently it was a common practice in the disciplinary activities of party committees to review questions of responsibility involving communist managers right in the gorkoms and raykoms themselves. Last year in Komratskiy, Oknitskiy, Sorokskiy, and Sholdaneshtskiy rayons half of all the communists who were made to answer to the party for their activities were punished without first being dealt with by primary party organizations.

It does not serve an educational purpose when managers are permitted to avoid answering to communists in primary party organizations; this situation gives rise to false rumors about the supposed existence of "two" party disciplines: one for managers and another for rank-and-file communists; at the same time, it creates the impression among cadres that every kind of behavior is permitted and no punishment will be exacted. Several farm managers in Glodyanskiy Rayon allowed falsification of reports and abuses of power for a number of years, but no principled party evaluation of their work was received either by the primary party organizations or by the raykom. This situation in which everything was

permitted and the efforts of the rayon managers to defend the guilty individuals led in the final analysis of a loss in cadres.

The Bureau of the CPMo Central Committee was forced to dismiss comrade D. S. Cherbotar', first secretary of the Glod'yanskiy raykom. Comrade V. S. Danilov, second secretary of the raykom, and comrade A. G. Bodyul, chairman of the rayon soviet executive committee, were also dismissed from their posts, along with a number of other managers in the rayon. The leadership of the rayon party organization has been reinforced, and measures are being taken to introduce order and discipline.

There is still some disgraceful behavior, such as bribery, taking place in the republic. P. K. Proka, chairman of the "Progress" kolkhoz received 5800 rubles in bribes in October and November 1984 from workers engaged in under-the-counter activities. In addition, he embezzled 2400 rubles that had been earmarked for bonuses for kolkhoz workers. Cases of bribery have also been encountered in health care organs, in the domestic services system, and in the State Motor Vehicle Inspectorate.

Practice shows that the many serious shortcomings and errors in the activities of cadres, the abuses of power permitted by them, and cases of violations of party ethics and even criminal offenses, are the result of poor control over their work on the part of party organs. Departments of the Central Committee, gorkoms, and raykoms do not always provide consistent and thorough monitoring of job performance, they sometimes fail to delve deeply into the everyday activities of management personnel, they do not uncover negligence promptly, and they do not hold the guilty parties responsible.

It would be appropriate today to recall that the decree of the CPSU Central Committee on reporting by the CPMo Central Committee indicates that the lack of proper party demands and unwarranted leniency toward those who have conducted themselves improperly and have been engaged in unseemly activities can lead to even worse behavior in certain individuals, and can do serious damage to our common cause. The facts presented here testify to the timeliness of this warning, and to the need for constant control and strict demands on cadres. We need to organize things so that every manager is monitored constantly both from above and below, so that he feels responsible for the tasks at hand, and for his own behavior, not only with respect to his superiors, but also with respect to those he manages, and to his comrades in the party organization.

No one should be given any slack or leniency. Cases in which rayon supervisors have tried to protect those workers who have compromised themselves have occurred in Kotovski, Lazovski, Leovski, Rezinski, Rybnitski, Ryshanski, Suvorovski, and other rayons.

Gorkoms, raykoms, and primary party organizations should step up their campaign against amoral behavior and they should work to see that every manager sets a moral example for the workers, and is a model of discretion, performance, and good organization. We need to put an end to cases in which managers violate the law, party ethics, and morals; stricter penalties should be imposed for all abuses, for tolerance toward those guilty of violations, and for negligence toward one's responsibilities.

Legal protection organs should step up their campaign against abuses of official positions for personal gain, and against other criminal offenses that are being allowed by various cadres. They are not playing a large enough role in this work, they are not reacting quickly enough to signals and reports from citizens, and are not making adequate use of the opportunities they have to prevent violations of the law.

As early as 1979, legal protection organs were aware of the theft of expensive raw materials at a leather association, in which officials were involved. The necessary measures were not taken then, however, and the thieves continued to steal from the state for five years. Other examples of this nature could be cited. They can be explained to a considerable extent by serious flaws in the selection, placement, and education of cadres in legal protection organs, especially in the Ministry of Internal Affairs, where individuals in positions of authority abused their power, and other violations occurred.

The Administrative Organs Department of the CPMo Central Committee, gorkoms, raykoms, the Political Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, primary party organizations of legal protection organs, and comrade ministers N. M. Bradulov and I. I. Cheban should draw the appropriate conclusions from the existing shortcomings in the work with cadres, take decisive steps to reinforce law and order agencies with competent, honest, energetic workers, and to wage a fierce battle against violations of socialist law.

III. Work with cadres requires a systematic approach, well-planned and well-prepared actions based on an in-depth, thorough study of the workers, taking into account their professional, political, and moral qualities, and an objective evaluation of the workers' actual activities in the area assigned to them. Unfortunately, one cannot help but see that these demands are not always met.

There are quite a few instances of hasty, poorly thought out promotions of individuals to management positions in Vulkaneshtskiy, Grigoriopolskiy, Suvorovskiy, Leovskiy, and a number of other raykoms. This leads to serious mistakes and a high turnover rate among cadres, and it gives rise to various negative phenomena that have a detrimental effect on the results of all of our activities.

Unfortunately, one can still see evidence of the practice, condemned by the party, of simply transferring workers who have failed or compromised themselves from one management position to another. Here are a few examples.

G. O. Borte served as chairman of the Rybnitskiy RAPO, and later the Kutuzovskiy Rayon union of consumers' cooperatives, for a long time. He committed some illegal acts while holding these positions; he allowed falsification of production reports, fraud, and other abuses. With the consent of the raykom, the Kutuzovskiy Rayon soviet relieved him of his administrative responsibilities, which made it possible for him to resign "of his own volition." Comrade V. M. Yukin, minister of consumer services, appointed him chief of the republic Physical Assets and Staffing Administration.

Here is another example. After M. I. Khuzin was relieved of his duties as chairman of a kolkhoz in Faleshtskiy Rayon, officials of the Glodyanskiy raykom got him a job as chief specialist at the "Kolkhozzhivprom" [Kolkhoz Livestock Industry] Association. He was then expelled from the CPSU for drunkenness and immoral behavior; after a while he was once again accepted as a member of the party, was appointed to the post of chairman of "Kolkhozzhivprom," and was elected a member of the Glodyanskiy raykom. In 1984, in connection with criminal charges against him for theft of socialist property, the raykom bureau once again dismissed him from his job and he was again expelled from the party.

Party, soviet, and economic organs must wage a decisive campaign against the disgraceful practice of shifting workers who have not proven themselves worthy of trust from one position to another. Comrade K. U. Chernenko said that we must put an end to this once and for all, and adhere to the rule that was established in Lenin's day that a worker who has made some serious errors cannot return to a management position until he has proved in a lower job that he can be entrusted with serious matters.

The most important instrument of the party's cadre policies is the formation of a reserve; this is a necessary condition for continuity and stability in management, and for consistent adherence to the party line. In party committees and soviet and economic organs in the republic, this work is often reduced to compiling lists and cards of reserve personnel, to writing up personal files, collecting references, and writing up character references. Party staff workers and workers in the personnel offices of ministries and departments rarely evaluate the personal qualifications of a given reserve worker and his day-to-day activities directly at his place of employment, as the CPSU requires.

We have at our disposal immense personnel potential. It is still being underutilized, however. As of the beginning of 1985, there were quite a few top-level Central Committee, gorkom, and raykom positions that were vacant. This shortcoming must be eliminated quickly. All sectors of party, soviet, and economic work should be staffed with people who have proven themselves in a positive way, who have authority among labor collectives, and who know their work.

In his discussion of the cadre reserve work, the speaker focused attention on the fact that one of the negative consequences of negligence in this work is the frequent turnover of management personnel in a number of rayon and republic organs. The highest turnover occurs in Chadyr-Lungskiy, Brichanskiy, Komratskiy, and Kutuzovskiy rayons, in the MoSSR Main Administration of Power and Electrification, in the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Consumer Services, the Agrarian Industrial Association for Production of Oil Essences and Perfume Cosmetics, and other rayons and departments in the republic.

Some managers do not provide the necessary conditions for increasing the number of young, energetic, well-trained specialists. At the Bendery Interfarm Production Association under the Ministry of Local Industry only 20 percent of the people included in the reserve cadres have higher education, and one out of

three is over 55 years of age. The situation is quite similar at other enterprises under this ministry, while there are 1200 specialists in workers' jobs in this sector.

Radical improvements must be made in the work with reserve cadres, and earlier efforts must be made to train people for a given level and type of management work. When promoting individuals to management positions it is especially important to determine how the person is viewed by the primary party organization, social organizations, and the labor collective. The character reference should play a more important role in promotions, and it should provide an accurate appraisal of the individual's strong and weak qualities. Maximum use should be made of all possible methods and devices for evaluating an individual's performance under practical conditions, and at the same time, those workers who have been included in the cadre reserve should be taught the art of management, and they should develop the necessary political qualities and organizational skills.

Gorkoms, raykoms, and primary party organizations need to make better use of the available opportunities for filling management positions with members of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, the intelligentsia, the younger generation, and specialists; they should show constant concern for the proper combination of experienced and young workers, planned and systematic renewal of cadres, and ensuring continuity in management.

Efforts must be made to achieve stability among cadres--one of the necessary conditions for successful work. At the same time, warns comrade K. U. Chernenko, stagnation must be avoided. There should be more frequent "horizontal" shifts of workers to different sections. This will infuse fresh spirit into the work, it will benefit the workers themselves, and it will help them prove themselves in a new job and gain more experience.

The promotion of women to management positions is of fundamental importance in the placement of cadres. Women account for 26.9 percent of the personnel in the republic party organization, and over 60 percent of the specialists working in the national economy. More attention should be given to this issue in work with cadres.

Party committees on the whole have drawn the proper conclusions from criticism directed at them regarding the inadequate promotion of women to management positions. In recent years there has been a noticeable trend toward increasing the number of women serving as secretaries of primary party organizations and chairmen of trade union committees and people's control groups. The number of women serving as secretaries of gorkoms and raykoms has increased by a factor of 1.8 since 1981.

The promotion of women is still inadequate, however. As in the past, there are few women in charge of important areas of party, soviet, and economic operations. We have great opportunities for expanding the promotion of women, and party organizations in the republic should make better use of these opportunities.

Party organs should increase their demands on party committees and bureaus of primary party organizations with respect to the activities of personnel offices in ministries, departments, and enterprises; they should demand that the communists working in these organizations wage a decisive campaign against formalism and the mere publication of administrative decrees and orders in the selection of cadres and the formation of a reserve; they should be constantly concerned about raising the professional qualifications and ideological level of the cadres; and they should monitor their activities on a daily basis.

An important link in the cadre system is certification of managers in charge of subdivisions in enterprises and institutions, and competitive appointments in VUZes and scientific research institutes. It should be pointed out, however, that not all party organizations are exercising effective control over the implementation of these measures, even though there are quite a few problems in this work. Gorkoms, raykoms, and primary party organizations should analyze the status of this work, work out the necessary measures to improve it, and provide objective, comprehensive reviews of the ideological, political, and professional qualities of the cadres during the certification and competitive selection processes.

The State Planning Committee, the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, and city and rayon soviet executive committees should develop and implement measures to improve the training and education of specialists with higher and secondary qualifications, eliminate shortcomings in the placement of graduates of VUZes and technical schools, and they should show constant concern for the proper utilization of these individuals and for creating the necessary conditions for them at their place of employment.

The most important task of the republic party organization is to make further improvements in the system to improve the skills of management personnel and specialists working in the agro-industrial complex in accordance with the demands outlined in the decree issued by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on 20 January of this year.

The management of the executive committees of city and rayon councils of people's deputies by party committees is in need of considerable improvement. Their activities should be examined in greater depth, greater demands should be made on the deputies and their cadres who have been promoted to staff work in local councils. This stems from the decisions of the April (1984) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and is dictated by the scale of the tasks they are carrying out that involve the social and economic development of the city or rayon.

The letters from workers that the party organs receive offer evidence of the many shortcomings that exist in the work being done by a number of city and rayon soviet executive committees. They tell, in particular, of certain managers in the Tiraspol city soviet executive committee, the Novoanenskiy, Nisporenskiy, and a number of other rayon soviet executive committees, who have committed a number of violations and other offenses that are not compatible with their holding important posts in these organs. There has been an increase in the number of reports from citizens describing the poor work being done by some chairmen of rural soviet executive committees and their irresponsible

attitude toward the workers' needs and demands, in addition to instances of abuses of authority.

The campaign for preparations for Supreme Soviet and local republic soviet elections is now coming to a close. Candidates for the deputy positions are meeting with voters. The mass political and agitation work among the public has been stepped up. This work must be carried out at a high level everywhere, and efforts must be made to ensure that the elections for councils of people's deputies serve as yet another example of the inviolable solidarity of the Soviet people around the CPSU, their absolute support for its domestic and foreign policies, and the great activity of the workers in the campaign to fulfill the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee.

Gorkoms, raykoms, and primary party organizations should be doing more to improve the selection, placement, and education of trade union cadres. In the last 4 years, a total of 31 chairmen of city and rayon committees were elected to serve in trade unions. There are still cases in which people who have not proven themselves are promoted to trade union positions, and as a result, they make a mess of their jobs and allow abuses. Measures must be taken to strengthen all areas of trade union work by filling the positions with principled, well-trained workers, and trade union organizations need to receive support in all their activities.

Party committees should make significant improvements in their work with Komsomol cadres, as outlined in the decree issued by the CPSU Central Committee and the decision made at a plenum of the CPMo Central Committee. In a number of rayons the turnover rate of Komsomol leaders is still high. In Bessarabskiy, Sorokskiy, Kriulanskiy, and a number of other rayons one out of two secretaries of Komsomol organizations who were replaced had held the position for only a year. An effort must be made to see that the Komsomol election organs promote the most energetic activists who enjoy authority among the young people. Decisive steps must be taken to put an end to manifestations of arrogance, careerism, and uncritical attitudes among certain Komsomol leaders.

Gorkoms, raykoms, and primary party organizations should step up their management of people's control organs; these organs should play a larger and larger role in the resolution of national economic tasks, and in educating cadres in the spirit of efficient organization and strong discipline. Persistent efforts must be continued in the future to staff committees, groups, and posts of people's control with well-trained personnel.

IV. An integral part of the work of republic party organizations with cadres is their education, and especially their ideological training in Marxist-Leninist theory. In order to improve the theoretical knowledge of cadres and develop in them an ability to work confidently under various new conditions, courses, seminars, and lecture series for various categories of management personnel have been set up under the CPMo Central Committee, gorkoms, and raykoms, and scientific practical conferences are also held regularly.

This year alone there are about 5000 people from party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol, and ideological organizations, along with economic managers, studying at the University of Marxism-Leninism and in the continuous courses organized by the Central Committee. There are 22,000 managers of state and economic organs, enterprises, and boards of kolkhozes and other organizations currently studying in the party education system as whole. In addition, a considerable portion of management cadres participate directly in propaganda work and serve as directors of schools and seminars. All of this promotes the ideological growth of cadres, and the successful combination of management functions with personal participation in educating people, an issue that was given special attention at the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

At the same time, one should point out that work on raising the political awareness and activity of managers does not always meet contemporary demands. Far from all of the opportunities for resolving this problem are being utilized fully. Sometimes the instruction provided for cadres is of a formal, superficial nature and does not offer in-depth theoretical understanding, and does not meet the primary goal of this type of instruction--the ability to apply one's knowledge in practical work. Recently there has been a trend toward reducing the number of managers studying at the University of Marxism-Leninism and its branches.

Some managers do a poor job of carrying out ideological and political work among the masses, and rarely appear before workers, especially young workers. Confirmation of this can be seen in the fact that only one out of seven propagandists working in the Komsomol political education system is a manager of an enterprise, farm, or organization.

The Propaganda and Agitation Department of the CPMo Central Committee, gorkoms, and raykoms should focus more attention on the political training of cadres; efforts should be made to see that management cadres in ministries, departments, and party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations, and enterprise managers who have not received party and political education, go to study at the University of Marxism-Leninism. Things should be organized in such a way that daily explanatory work among workers, and the creation of a healthy moral and political atmosphere in labor collectives, are not just an obligation, but a vital requirement of every management worker, and a school where he learns himself. Comrade K. U. Chernenko stresses: "One needs to be able not only to explain our party's policies and teach the masses, but also to learn from the masses, and, as they say, revive oneself among the masses."

In working out his educational methods, V. I. Lenin, in addition to pointing out the exceptional importance of mastering revolutionary theory, focused attention on the immense importance of another factor--the development of criticism and self-criticism. The party openly acknowledges and criticizes existing shortcomings in the activities carried out by cadres. The party teaches that by promptly revealing and eliminating defects in the work of individual managers, and by subjecting their mistakes to sound criticism, we are better able to protect them from serious errors and keep them on the job.

The CPMo Central Committee, gorkoms, and raykoms are working daily to see that criticism and self-criticism are developed in party organizations, soviet and

economic organs, and trade union and Komsomol organizations; to ensure that these methods are used more fully to improve the quality of work performed by the cadres, and to teach them a strong sense of responsibility for the tasks at hand, and an attentive attitude toward the workers' demands and needs. Still, one cannot say today that a principled approach has been taken to criticism in all sectors, and that all cadres are able and ready to use the self-criticism approach to honestly and openly acknowledge their own negligence, to uncover the causes, and to take the necessary measures to put an end to this behavior. We still have manifestations of smugness, complacency, and a lack of desire to see anything negative. This has a detrimental effect on the collective.

Furthermore, there are cases of unhealthy responses to criticism and suppression of criticism. Comrade Z. F. Chebakova, general director of the "Moloko" [Milk] Association in Beltsy, has acquired three cars since 1975. When she found out that M. I. Stymkovskaya, who had worked at the enterprise for 34 years and had been secretary of a shop party organization for a long time, reported on this and other abuses of power to republic organs, the director dismissed her.

Comrade G. I. Yarosh, a worker at the Aleksandrenskiy Motor Vehicle Repair Plant, made warranted accusations of tyrannical methods used by the enterprise's director at one of the trade union meetings. Retaliatory measures were taken against the worker. Some information was fabricated and he was arrested and held for five days, after which he was denied the bonus he had earned for the year's work results.

These cases are, of course, scandalous. It is certainly alarming that in both cases those who suppressed the criticism went unpunished.

It is noteworthy that various managers deliberately violate labor laws just to rid themselves of an unwanted worker. The newspaper KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA recently wrote about such a case. Stoykov, former director of Ungeny Vocational-Technical School No 89, wanted to get rid of L. V. Kukharzhevskiy, a teacher who had exposed some of his unseemly behavior and improper use of his influence at the school; he subjected her to harrassment, and then, in deliberate violation of the law, fired her.

It should be noted here that every year the people's courts hear a large number of suits in which a person is seeking restoration of labor rights that have been violated. Half of those fired are permitted to return to their jobs. We certainly do not believe that all dismissals are tied to critical statements made by workers. However, there are quite a few people who have suffered because of their critical statements, as seen by the examples cited above and the large number of other complaints that reach party organs.

The Central Committee, gorkoms, and raykoms must do everything possible to encourage criticism and self-criticism, to establish an atmosphere in all party organizations in which shortcomings are not tolerated, to adhere closely to the system established by the party for making critical comments and suggestions, and to make greater demands on party, soviet, economic, and trade union organs with respect to attentive and thorough review of oral and written appeals from workers.

In order to strengthen the training of cadres, significant improvements should be made in the utilization of other methods, such as careful organization of control and monitoring of performance. This should be a top-priority task of secretaries, party personnel, and the elected members of party committees and organizations.

Party commissions under gorkoms and raykoms should be included in the control and monitoring of performance. Measures have been taken recently to step up this work. Chairmen have been excused from some of their regular duties in all party committees. This increases the demands placed on the quality of their work. They must demonstrate greater initiative in monitoring the fulfillment of party decisions by the cadres. When necessary, they review the composition of the commission and see to it that it meets the highest demands of the time.

Comrades! Our republic, like the country as a whole, has reached an important period in the five-year plan. In its final year we are all faced with a great deal of hard work to bring about deeper qualitative changes in the national economy, and to ensure fulfillment and over-fulfillment of state plans and quotas.

Comrade K. U. Chernenko said in his speech at the meeting of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee on 15 November of last year: "The success of any great project depends directly further increases in the level of party control over the economy and maximum intensification of party and political work among the masses..." This means that party organs and primary party organizations need to improve the style and methods of their work, see that all organizational and ideological measures have a solid foundation and are carried out promptly, and focus the efforts of the elected members and the party staff on practical realization of the goals that have been set.

Allow me to express my confidence in the fact that the republic party organization, under the guidance of the Leninist Central Committee and its Politburo, led by K. U. Chernenko, will improve the work with cadres, increase their responsibility, and thus achieve new successes in carrying out the party's social and economic policies, and provide a fitting welcome for the 27th CPSU Congress.

Plenum Conclusions, Resolutions

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 30 Jan 85 pp 1-2

[Resolution issued at 17th Plenum of CPMo Central Committee on 29 January 1985: "On the Tasks of the Republic Party Organization with Respect to Fulfilling the Directives of K. U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on Improving Work with Cadres"]

[Text] After hearing and discussing the report given by comrade S. K. Grossu, first secretary of the CPMo Central Committee, the plenum of the CPMo Central Committee notes that the directives of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and comrade K. U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, concerning pressing issues in cadre policies are of partywide and

statewide significance, and they are evidence of the constant concern shown by the CPSU Central Committee for improving the entire system involved in the selection, placement, and education of cadres, and for bringing it in line with the contemporary conditions of our society's development. These directives are of the utmost importance in the work being done with cadres in all party, soviet, economic, and social organs and organizations in the republic.

The republic party organization, putting into practice the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, and guided by the provisions and conclusions contained in the speeches and articles of K. U. Chernenko, and the decree of the CPSU Central Committee on reporting by the CPMo Central Committee, is focusing a great deal of attention on improving the selection, placement, and education of management cadres and on increasing their responsibility for the state of affairs in all sectors of the national economy and culture. This work is being carried out in a more organized way, with a systematic analysis of the long-range demand for cadres. Thanks to the constant concern shown by the CPSU Central Committee and the local work that is being done, an immense cadre potential has been created in the republic. The majority of key sectors are managed by skilled specialists. In addition to experienced cadres from the older generation, promising young workers are gaining experience and going through the necessary tempering. More and more workers, kolkhoz farmers, and women are being promoted to management positions. All the nationalities found in the Moldavian SSR are represented in top-level positions. The process of appointing new personnel is being regulated more consistently on the basis of specific circumstances and the individuals' personal traits. When considering workers for promotion, the CPMo Central Committee and many gorkoms and raykoms have started to examine the individuals' political and professional qualities in more depth and evaluate them more critically; they are also providing more assistance in mastering the Leninist style, in improving their skills, and raising their ideological and political level. The activities of managers at various levels are monitored, along with their fulfillment of decisions issued by party and state organs. The practice of holding individual conferences with top-level workers is becoming more widespread, along with social and political certification, practical training, and reports from communist managers. Primary party organizations are playing a greater role in evaluating the performance of management cadres. The trust and respect given to cadres, which have become firmly established in the republic in recent years, combined with the high standards and principles demanded of these cadres, promote their development and fruitful activity.

Constant concern for the selection, placement, and education of cadres, and their ideological and professional growth, has made it possible to reinforce the party apparatus, soviet, trade union, Komsomol, and economic organs with politically mature, well-trained, knowledgeable management personnel; on the whole this raises the level of management and control in all sectors of social and political life, and helps meet the goals of economic, social, and cultural construction. Specially focused organizational and political work with cadres contributed to the fact that in 1984 the plan for industrial output was exceeded by over 99 million rubles, and there was a 3.3 percent increase in labor productivity over 1983. Gross production in agriculture totalled over 3.2 billion rubles, which represented a 15.8 percent increase over the average

annual level for the 10th Five-Year Plan. Quotas for state purchases of grain, vegetables, grapes, sunflowers, tobacco, meat, milk, eggs, and other agricultural products were surpassed. In the transportation sector the plans for freight turnover and passenger travel were fulfilled. Real income per capita increased by 3.6 percent in 1984. Housing with a total living area of 1.63 million square meters was built, along with schools with space for 17,600 students, and other projects for social and cultural use. There was further development in the area of science, people's education, health care, and the services sphere.

The plenum of the CPMo Central Committee also believes that the shortcomings in work with cadres described by comrade K. U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, are evident in the republic party organization.

Some gorkoms, raykoms, ministries, and departments do not take a serious enough approach to the selection of management personnel, and they do not examine in detail the individuals' political, professional, and moral qualities. When managers are promoted, the opinions of primary party organizations, labor collectives, and the public are not always taken into account, and the process is often hasty and poorly thought out. In Kotovskiy, Leovskiy, Nisporenskiy, Novoanenskiy, Ungenskiy, and other raykoms this work is not carried out in a systematic way and outdated methods are used. Actual interaction with people is sometimes replaced by paperwork and questionnaires are used to evaluate cadres.

There is not always strict control over adherence to Leninist principles of working with cadres. Serious violations and misinterpretations of these principles were permitted in the Glodyanskiy Rayon party organization, where many important problems and issues were resolved from subjective positions, and the system reflected protectionism, subservience, toadyism, and the desire for personal gain. Many of the management positions were filled by incompetent workers who lacked initiative and organizational abilities. Efforts to replace Leninist principles of collegial management with personally-motivated actions by certain rayon managers give rise to a situation in which management is carried out solely by means of issuing various decrees and orders, and there is an atmosphere of permissiveness, favoritism, narrow-mindedness, ostentation, and self-praise.

Not all party organizations show the proper concern for stepping up the ideological training of cadres, developing in them strong communist convictions, intolerance for shortcomings, and the demand for active political and educational activities among the masses. Formalism is being eliminated slowly, as is the narrow-minded approach to organizing instruction. Certain members of the Central Committee, raykom and gorkom secretaries, ministers, and managers of labor collectives in the republic are not involved in self-education and are not participating directly in ideological work.

Comrade K. U. Chernenko is focusing special attention on the need to make higher demands regarding the moral cast of managers. This is even more important in light of the fact that as in the past, certain workers are allowing violations of state discipline, party ethical standards, and other compromising behavior that results from inadequate party control over the

activities of cadres. In recent years a number of managers of enterprises, organizations, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes have faced criminal charges for operational offenses and other crimes committed in an official capacity. The Komratskiy, Sorokskiy, and Sholdaneshtskiy rayon party organizations are not doing an adequate job of fulfilling the decree of the CPSU Central Committee on expanding the role of primary party organizations in reviewing questions involving the behavior of communist managers. Up until recently in Strashenskiy, Faleshtskiy, and Chimishliyskiy rayons party principles and standards were being ignored, and the campaign against various abuses, violations of socialist law, false production reports, fraud, bribery, theft, and immoral behavior was not following the course that has been outlined. A prompt, principled response to these violations was not forthcoming. The Lazovskiy and Kutuzovskiy raykoms and rayon soviet executive committees underestimated the danger of this type of behavior and the urgency of campaigning against crimes of this nature, liberalism, and serious errors in the work with cadres, when they tried to dismiss those workers who had compromised themselves.

The republic's legal protection organs are not playing a large enough role in the campaign against various abuses of power and against infringements of the law. The Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of Justice, and the Office of the Public Prosecutor in the republic are permitting serious errors in the selection and education of cadres.

The plenum of the CPMo Central Committee stresses that the republic party organization is still doing a poor job of introducing and developing positive methods and democratic principles in work with cadres; it is dragging its feet in introducing an election system for the appointment of management personnel, a competitive system for filling vacancies, and the practice of managers' giving regular public reports to the workers. The necessary conditions have not been set up everywhere for developing promising workers and for putting young personnel together with experienced cadres. Few women are being promoted to management positions in party, soviet, and economic organizations, and the same is true for the best representatives of workers and collective farmers.

One of the weak links in the operations of many party committees, ministries, and departments is inadequate work with a personnel reserve. This work is sometimes carried out in a superficial way, with no efforts to train people for a specific level and kind of management work. As a result, quite a few top-level positions remain vacant or are filled by workers who lack the proper training and experience. In developing an effective reserve inadequate use is made of the elected personnel school, the party staff, practical training, instructional games, and the system of training courses and courses for improving workers' skills.

Some party workers have not mastered party management skills and sometimes apply ineffective and inappropriate methods to the activities of party organs, and instead of active educational work and specific assistance, they issue general directives to party organizations. Some party committees devote little attention to the issues of selection, placement, and education of soviet cadres and do not exercise the necessary control over the activities of communists in soviet organs and trade union and Komsomol organizations. There is a high

turnover rate among management personnel in construction organizations and interfarm associations. There is also a high turnover among managers in Kantemirskiy and Chadyr-Lungskiy rayons, in the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the Ministry of Viticulture and Winemaking, the Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry, the MoSSR Kolkhoz Council, the MoSSR Union of Consumers' Societies, the Moldavian Railroad Administration, and the Moldavian Main Administration of Power and Electrification.

Gorkoms, raykoms, ministries, and departments sometimes tolerate situations in which the managers of sectors that are lagging behind are individuals who have not been trained for these positions of responsibility. Not enough work is being done to develop contemporary economic thinking among managers, along with a sense of socialist initiative, an ability to overcome difficulties, and a strong feeling of responsibility for guaranteed fulfillment of state plans. As a result, the forms and methods of economic management in some sectors of the national economy are being reorganized very slowly, the introduction of new techniques and technology is allowed to proceed too slowly, and measures aimed at reducing manual labor, certification and rationalization of jobs, and introduction of the brigade contract system are all being carried out at a retarded rate; these factors hinder the development and intensification of production, slow down the rate at which production efficiency can be increased, and lead to failures to fulfill plans, socialist obligations, and contracts for the delivery of goods.

Shortcomings in the selection, placement, and education of management personnel can be explained to a considerable extent by the fact that these issues are still not the central focus of the work done by many party committees and state and economic management organs in the republic. These organizations are still doing a poor job of studying and analyzing problems that involve implementation of cadre policies in the most important areas of party, soviet, economic, and social work; they are not showing proper concern for developing active, constructive criticism and self-criticism; they are reorganizing the style and methods of management too slowly; and they are not devoting enough attention to control and to fulfillment of party and government directives and their own decisions.

The plenum of the CPMo Central Committee hereby resolves:

1. The proposals of comrade K. U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, regarding pressing issues in cadre policies, are to form the foundation of the practical activities of the CPMo Central Committee and all the party, soviet, and economic organs and social organizations in the republic. Party committees and organizations should be guided constantly by the directives of comrade K. U. Chernenko, which indicate that cadre policy is one of the most important instruments the party can use to influence all the processes taking place in society, and it ensures that the goals of perfecting developed socialism will be met.

All further work with cadres will include mobilization of the republic's communists and workers to make active use of the available economic and political opportunities in realizing the decisions outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress, the February, April, and October (1984) plenums of the CPSU Central

Committee, other party documents, and the directives contained in the speech given by comrade K. U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the meeting of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee on 15 November 1984, that involve developing national socialist competition for successful completion of the current five-year plan and creation of a solid base for the 12th Five-Year Plan, and for providing a fitting welcome to the 27th CPSU Congress, the 16th CPMo Congress, and the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War.

2. The Bureau of the CPMo Central Committee, gorkoms, and raykoms need to work out and implement measures to bring about a fundamental improvement in the entire system of selection, placement, and education of cadres. Strict, genuine adherence, not just lip service, to Leninist principles for work with cadres should be monitored in all party organizations and units of state and economic management. Comrade K. U. Chernenko indicates that first secretaries, bureaus, and every party committee as a whole should feel a permanent sense of responsibility for this. In accordance with the directives of the CPSU Central Committee, persistent efforts should be made to see that all sectors, without exception, are led by politically mature, truly competent managers, who have a thorough understanding of party policies, have the skills to implement these policies, are able to communicate their ideological convictions to the workers, and serve as an example of unity between word and deed.

3. The Bureau of the CPMo Central Committee, gorkoms, and raykoms should expand the role and increase the responsibility of the management staff and personnel services in the selection and education of cadres and in offering sound proposals for promotions and transfers. A hasty, superficial approach to the selection and appointment of managers at all levels should be prevented. People with experience in political and organizational work in primary party organizations, social organizations, and production, and who have strong moral qualities and professional authority, should be promoted to management positions. Soviet organs and social organizations should be reinforced constantly with conscientious personnel, and they should be given greater responsibility for resolving problems in social and economic development and in the education of workers. The party nucleus in the Komsomol should be strengthened. Cadres of organizational workers should be developed systematically and carefully, drawing on the pool of leading workers and kolkhoz farmers, and more women should be promoted to management positions in party, soviet, economic, trade union, and Komsomol organizations.

Everything possible must be done to develop democratic principles in work with cadres and to expand the practice of organizing elections and a competitive system for filling posts, and presenting regular public reports to workers. When personnel issues are being resolved, it is essential that the opinions of primary party and social organizations and labor collectives be taken into account. Character references must play a more important role in the selection of management personnel, and they must contain more objective evaluations of the individual's political, professional, and personal qualities; the existing standardized, stereotypical approach to writing up these references should not be permitted; and they should be discussed in an organized manner by joint organs and party organizations. The promotion of individuals on the basis of patronage, personal preference, kinship, or common national origin should be eliminated. There should be strict observance of comrade K. U. Chernenko's

directive to put a decisive end to the practice of transferring managers who have compromised themselves from one job to another, a practice that has been condemned by the party. A rule should be established that a worker who has failed to perform his duties properly cannot be promoted again to a management position until he proves that he can be trusted with serious affairs.

Concern must be shown for the proper combination of experienced and young workers, for bringing in fresh blood, and establishing continuity in management, while doing everything possible, as comrade K. U. Chernenko indicated, to see that the management cadres continue their personal growth. Managers need to be transferred more often both vertically and horizontally to similar areas of work; this not only infuses new spirit into the work, it also benefits the workers themselves, it helps them prove themselves in their new jobs, and it helps them gain more experience.

4. The Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers should improve its work with management cadres in republic ministries and departments, in the executive committees of local councils, and with economic managers and specialists in the national economy; an effort should be made to see that people who are devoted to party ideals, are skilled in contemporary management methods, have a sense of innovation, and have an ability to find the most optimal solutions to practical problems and to manage affairs efficiently and economically, are working in every sector of economic and cultural construction. Cadres should have more responsibility for prompt implementation of measures included in the economic experiment; absolute fulfillment of party decisions that involve setting up the proper production system; rational utilization of production capacities, raw materials, supplies, and fuel, power, and manpower resources; bringing about an absolute increase in labor productivity through maximum intensification of economical measures; improving product quality and reducing production costs; strengthening labor and production discipline; and creating the best working and living conditions for the people. In accordance with comrade K. U. Chernenko's directive, stereotypical thinking must be halted, as this is a process in which the quantitative, gross indicators are more important than the qualitative ones. Everything possible must be done to support and develop the mass movement for working two days a year using supplies, raw materials, and fuel that have been conserved. A more thorough approach must be taken to the selection of managers for enterprises, construction organizations, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes, and cadres for trade and municipal and consumer services. An in-depth study must be made of the style of work used by managers of labor collectives that have continually failed to meet plan quotas.

Proceeding from the demands outlined in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers "On Further Improvements in Raising the Skills of Management Personnel and Specialists in the Agro-Industrial Complex," efforts must be made to work out and implement specific measures aimed at further improvements in the organization and quality of methods used to improve the skills of management personnel and specialists.

5. The Secretariat of the CPMo Central Committee, gorkoms, raykoms, soviet, state, trade union, and Komsomol organs must devote special attention to forming a reliable, effective cadre reserve; as comrade K. U. Chernenko

indicates, in doing this they must make maximum use of all available means to monitor the practical activities of the workers included in the reserve and to teach them the art of management, and develop in them the necessary political qualities and organizational skills. Formalism and excessive paperwork must be eliminated, and the cadre reserve should be trained for specific future jobs. With this aim, the practice of discussing candidates at meetings of party and social organizations should be expanded, along with individual conferences, certification, practical training with experienced managers, and public assignments; and the school provided by the party apparatus should be used. Taking into account the fact that the elected party personnel forms an important base for educating and training the reserve, constant efforts must be made to improve the composition of the reserve by recruiting politically trained, serious communists who have high principles and know how to mobilize people. The theoretical and political knowledge of the elected personnel should be expanded; efforts should be made to help them gain management experience and experience in carrying out political education work among the workers. Measures should be taken to improve the educational process used in the course system for retraining party, soviet, economic, and trade union workers, in the University of Marxism-Leninism under the CPMo Central Committee, and in schools for party and economic workers under party committees.

6. Gorkoms, raykoms, and primary party organizations need to raise the level of Marxist-Leninist education provided for cadres, and strong political qualities must be developed in these workers, along with deep communist convictions, internationalism, a class approach to evaluating social events and phenomena, and contemporary economic thinking. Constant attention should be given to providing management personnel with in-depth instruction in Leninist ideology and theory, the party's key goals in the area of economic, social, and cultural construction, implementation of the CPSU's national policy, problems in counterpropaganda work, and the development of literature and art. The Leninist style and traditions for daily political work among the masses should become the natural approach taken by managers at all levels. They should master the methods of party propaganda and the art of speaking; they should work constantly to deepen the ties between the party and the workers; and they should use deeds as well as words to educate workers, that is, by developing efficient organization of labor, demonstrating specific concern for the individual, and setting an example through one's own moral behavior. It is important to arm cadres with an ability to utilize social and socio-psychological forms of management.

7. The Bureau of the CPMo Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, the MoSSR Council of Ministers, the MoSSR Council of Trade Unions, the Moldavian Komsomol Central Committee, gorkoms, raykoms, primary party organizations, ministries, departments, and city and rayon soviet executive committees need to raise the level of organizational work being done to fulfill the decree of the CPSU Central Committee on reporting by the CPMo Central Committee; they need to make an effort to see that the Leninist style, in all its diversity and richness, becomes a spiritual requirement and an indispensable working tool of every party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol, and economic manager. Everything must be done to develop and establish in their practical activities a creative, scientific approach to solving the most

important problems in economic and cultural development, along with practicality and an ability and need to consult with other people, and to seek the support of party and social organizations. Improvements should be made in the control and monitoring of performance as one of the most important means for educating cadres and for practical implementation of party policies; people's control organs should be included in this work, along with the active party membership.

More focused efforts should be made to outline the specific functions of councils, trade unions, the Komsomol, and other social organizations; they should work in close cooperation under the guidance of party organizations; they should provide great opportunities for management cadres to demonstrate initiative, efficiency, and socialist enterprise; and they should liberate them from trivial concerns. Each institution, department, and manager must have a clear understanding of the range of its obligations and must be responsible for their fulfillment. Party committees should absolutely refuse to take on the responsibilities of other organizations, such as production and supply concerns.

There should be strict adherence to principles of collective management, a proper combination of one-man management and extensive inclusion of workers in production management in accordance with the labor collective law; there should be unity in the organizational, economic, and political activities of the cadres, and the necessary conditions should be created everywhere for friendly, well-coordinated work. Decisive efforts must be made to eliminate the narrow-minded over-emphasis of practical aspects rather than theory, narrow pragmatism, excessive organization, and the promotion of departmental and local interests. Inertia, stagnated thinking, pronouncements issued strictly for effect, bureaucratic red tape, formalism, and bureaucratic methods of management must be eradicated. An active, creative search must be made for ways, methods, and means of achieving the goals that have been set, and each communist manager must be able to understand new phenomena. The demand of the party, that is, to focus on deeds and not on loud talk, should be reflected in all the cadres' work.

8. The plenum believes that it is necessary for the Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, the republic Council of Ministers, and MoSSR People's Control Committee, gorkoms, raykoms, and primary party organizations to make greater demands on cadres for strict adherence to party and state discipline, and to wage an uncompromising campaign against false reporting, fraud, and other negative phenomena. They must react in a principled and serious manner to the abuse of authority, and they must condemn and eliminate manifestations of acquisitiveness and the psychology of private ownership, remembering constantly that the moral cast of the managers is a major political issue.

As comrade K. U. Chernenko indicates, an effort must be made to see that every manager is monitored both from above and from below, and by the masses; he must feel responsible and accountable not only to his superiors, but also to those whom he manages himself, and to his comrades in the party organization; he must also take a critical approach to his own activities. The directives of the CPSU Central Committee on stepping up the role of primary party organizations in reviewing cases of improper behavior by communist managers should be carried

out strictly. Evaluations of their activities should be based on the Leninist idea that communist managers have no special advantages except one: they should work more and do their jobs better than others and serve as an example in everything they do. The practice of managers giving reports at party meetings, at sessions of party committees, councils of people's deputies, and social organizations, and to labor collectives themselves should be expanded. The criticism and self-criticism method should be used more extensively in educating managers, and an atmosphere should be created everywhere in which the least deviation from party ethical standards and any violation of socialist law are dealt with properly by the communists. Any attempts to repress criticism or persecute individuals for expressing criticism must be prevented, along with the arrogance and excessive pride that has been observed among some cadres, and the desire to place oneself above others and above criticism.

9. Party committees, party bureaus, and the collegiums of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of Justice, the Public Prosecutor's Office, and the Supreme Court of the MoSSR should take effective measures to see that cadres in legal protection organs have a thorough understanding of party and government directives and Soviet law, and that they concentrate all their energy and knowledge on protecting the interests of the socialist state. Ideological, political, and legal education should have a greater influence on strengthening discipline, organization, and order, and on observance of socialist law. Immediate supervisors and staff members in personnel services should play an active part in increasing political vigilance, and in the ideological tempering and professional training of personnel. The management of personnel departments and administrations should be strengthened and their operations reorganized; their work should be focused on making an in-depth study of the people and creating an effective reserve. In conjunction with party committees, constant concern should be shown for strengthening the ties between legal protection organs and labor collectives and the public, and an atmosphere of universal respect and support should be created around them.

10. The MoSSR State Planning Committee, the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, and city and rayon soviet executive committees should be assigned the task of developing proposals and implementing specific measures aimed at improving the training of specialists with higher and secondary qualifications. Attention should be focused on training cadres for the agro-industrial complex and cultural institutions in the republic, taking into account the growing demands for management activity and workers' education. The quality of training provided for specialists should be improved, they should be taught organizational skills, and high ideological and political qualities should be developed. Instruction in social sciences in VUZes and technical schools should be improved, and the training and education of teachers in this area should also be improved. Shortcomings in the method used to assign graduates of higher and secondary specialized education institutions to various jobs should be eliminated, and constant concern should be shown for making proper use of these individuals and for creating the necessary working conditions for them.

11. The editorial boards of newspapers and magazines, the MoSSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, the State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade, and the State Committee

for Cinematography should do a thorough job of summarizing and systematically explaining the activities of party, soviet, and social organizations, and economic organs that involve the training and retraining of cadres, and their selection, placement, and education. In accordance with the directives of the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee indicating that ideological work is the responsibility of the entire party and each communist, there should be broad publicity given to the experiences of the best managers who are resolving economic, social, and educational tasks in a comprehensive way and are making efforts to create the necessary working and living conditions for workers. There should be harsh criticism directed at all cases of bureaucratic thinking, arrogance, abuse of authority, and fraud, since they contradict the very essence of our system; negative phenomena should be subjected to clear-cut political and legal criticism. Information on measures that are being taken should be prompt, specific, and convincing.

The plenum of the CPMo Central Committee assures the Leninist Central Committee, and its Politburo, headed by comrade K. U. Chernenko, that the republic party organization, by improving work with cadres and increasing their responsibility for the tasks at hand, will continue in the future to work persistently to realize the plans for communist construction in our society, will make new gains in putting into practice the party's social and economic policies, and will provide a fitting welcome for the 27th CPSU Congress.

9967

CSO: 1800/172

UZBEK CP CC BURO ON AGRICULTURE, MVD WORK

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 28 Feb 85 p 1

[Unattributed article: "In the Uzbek CP Central Committee Buro"]

[Text] At its last meeting, the Uzbek CP Central Committee Buro examined the status of the carrying out of spring field work. It was noted that farms of the Surkhan-Darya and Kashka-Darya Oblasts have begun to seed agricultural crops and plant perennials and that work in the gardens and vineyards has been broadly expanded. At the same time, many enterprises of the agro-industrial complex, kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Andizhan, Samarkand, Fergana and Khorezm Oblasts and the Kara-Kalpak ASSR are slow in ploughing the lands. The cleaning of inter-farm and intra-farm irrigators and collector-drainage networks is being delayed. A sufficient amount of labor resources and technology has not yet been mobilized for this work in the Navoi, Samarkand, Bukhara and Fergana Oblasts.

Work on the leaching of soils, the cleaning (ochistra) of cotton plant seeds and the repair and preparation of equipment is developing slowly.

The Central Committee Buro has obliged party and soviet organs and agricultural ministries and departments to take decisive measures for the elimination of the present shortages and to ensure a well-timed completion of all measures connected with the preparation and organized carrying out of the spring sowing.

Questions were examined which involve the realization of the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers "On measures for strengthening the material and technical base and developing telephone communication services given to the population during 1986-1990 and the period until the year 2000." A decree adopted by the Uzbek CP Central Committee and the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers defines specific tasks for the constructing and putting into operation of automatic telephone stations in cities and rural areas and for introducing devices for the timing of telephone conversations. There are also tasks for an increase in the length of inter-city communication channels, the broadening of the public telephone network and the further improvement of public services.

There was discussion of the work of the political department of the Uzbek SSR MVD [Ministry of Internal Affairs] on increasing the vanguard role of communists in the matter of strengthening socialist law and law and order in light of the requirements of the 26th Plenum of the Uzbek CP Central Committee.

The Central Committee Buro called for the political organs of the republic's Ministry of Internal Affairs to adopt decisive measures for the fundamental improvement of the work of party organizations, to give them effective help in every way possible in mastering the forms and methods of personnel indoctrination, to more fully use the right of control over the work of the apparatus for the fulfillment of party and government directives and over the observance of Soviet laws. A constant concern for improving the level of the party leadership of komsomol organizations and reinforcing their role in resolving day-to-day work problems should be an important direction in the work of the political organs and party organizations of the MVD. One should give unremitting attention to ideological and political training and increase the personnel responsibility of workers for the assigned work.

The question about the practice of conducting a common yedinyy political day in republic party organizations was examined. Common political days have become an effective form of ideological and indoctrinational work, of increasing the labor and public activity of workers and of strengthening the connections of party organizations and leaders with worker collectives and various community groups. It was suggested to party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms that they perfect the accumulated experience, ensure the active participation in this work by leaders of all ranks and take effective action on the suggestions and remarks of workers.

The Uzbekistan CP Central Committee, the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers and the Uzbek SSR Trade Union's Council and Uzbekistan Komsomol Central Committee summed up the results of the republic's socialist competition for the successful fulfillment of the State Plan for Economic and Socialist Development and the socialist obligations of the Uzbek SSR during 1984. A decree on this topic will be published.

The Uzbek CP Central Committee and the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers approved the measures of the collective of the Tuyamuyungidrostroy construction administration of the Uzbek SSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources. The measures concern the completion ahead of schedule of the second section of the Tuyamuyun hydro-engineering complex and an increase in the useful capacity of the reservoir by the 70th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The Uzbek CP Central Committee Buro examined other problems of the management of economic and cultural construction and the organizational and political work of party organizations. The Buro adopted appropriate decrees for these problems.

12614
CSO: 1830/397

UZBEK GORKOM, RAYKOM 2ND SECRETARIES CONFER

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 1 Mar 85 p 1

[Unattributed article: "In the Uzbek CP Central Committee"]

[Text] A seminar-conference of the second secretaries of party gorkoms and raykoms took place February 28 in the Uzbek CP Central Committee. I.B. Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, opened and addressed the conference.

T.N. Ostrov, second secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, presented a report "On the tasks of party gorkoms and raykoms in fulfilling the directives of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade K.U. Chernenko, and the decisions of the 26th Plenum of the Uzbek CP Central Committee on the further improvement of the style and methods of party leadership."

Participants of the seminar-conference also heard secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee R.Kh. Abdullayeva's report "On the activization of the work of party gorkoms and raykoms in fulfilling the decisions of the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the directives of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade K.U. Chernenko, and the requirements of the 26th Plenum of the Uzbek CP Central Committee on the further improvement of ideological and indoctrinational work." Deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Uzbek SSR Gosplan, K.A. Akhmedov, gave a report "On certain problems of increasing the effectiveness of social production in light of the directives of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade K.U. Chernenko, and the decisions of the 26th Plenum of the Uzbek CP Central Committee."

P.V. Dogonkin, head of the Organizational Party Work Department of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, presented a report on certain problems of reinforcing the influence of the apparatus of party committees on the activization of intra-party life and the observance of regulation requirements. R.Kh. Abdullayev, chairman of the Uzbek CP Central Committee Party Commission, presented a report on the tasks of party gorkoms and raykoms in the further strengthening of party and state discipline.

A number of second secretaries of party gorkoms and raykoms spoke in the course of the exchange of work experience in fulfilling of the decisions of the 26th Plenum of the Uzbek CP Central Committee.

REGIONAL

SARKISOV ADDRESSES ARMENIAN VOTERS

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 14 Feb 85 p 1

[ArmenPRESS article: "Voters Meet With B. Ye. Sarkisov"]

[Text] The energetic efforts of the workers in Soviet Armenia in 1984 have been crowned with the All-Union Challenge Red Banner, which was conferred to the republic for the ninth straight year. Its own contribution to the struggle to achieve a 5-year plan worthy of the Order of the Red Banner was also made by the workers of the Echmiadzinskiy rayon, who were also recognized as winners in the All-Union Socialist Competition.

A readiness to consolidate that which has been achieved, to produce a good surplus for the 12th Five-Year Plan, and to greet the 40th anniversary of the Great Victory and the 27th Congress of our Leninist Party with new patriotic achievements was evident in the meeting of voters in the No 259 Parakarskiy electoral district in the Echmiadzinskiy rayon with Babken Yesayevich Sarkisov, member of the buro of the Armenian CP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet, who is their candidate for the republic's Supreme Soviet.

S. Mkhitaryan, first secretary of the Echmiadzinskiy rayon party committee of the Armenian CP, gave the opening address at the pre-election gathering.

Those present at the gathering elected with great enthusiasm an honorary presidium consisting of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee headed by Comrade K. U. Chernenko.

S. Gyul'nazaryan, the director of the state farm im. Tairov, spoke about the life and career of the candidate for the Armenian Supreme Soviet. He urged all the voters in the district to vote on 24 February for the worthy candidates from the indissoluble bloc of communists and noncommunists and for the continued flourishing of the socialist Fatherland.

The following persons then spoke: B. Mnatsakanyan, a deputy in the USSR Supreme Soviet and brigade-leader of the collective farm in the village of Arshaluis; A. Tadevosyan, secretary of the party buro of the Norakertskiy sovkhov; Dzh. Gevorkyan, a worker from the sovkhov im. Bagramyan who is participating in the elections for the first time; S. Safaryan, a worker from a plastics plant; and

G. Gasparian, the director of the Middle School im. M. Gorkiy. They confirmed the nationwide approval of the wise Leninist domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and the energetic effort of their collectives to strengthen to the utmost the economic and defensive might of our homeland. Like all workers in Soviet Armenia, the citizens of the Echmiadzinskiy rayon will keep the flag of the All-Union Socialist Competition flying high and will struggle to make the entire 5-year plan worthy of the Red Banner.

B. Ye. Sarkisov, the candidate for the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet and chairman of the Presidium of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet, was called upon to speak at the gathering.

"The Armenian people and all workers in our republic," he said, "are prepared to fulfill an important public act. This is an act again reaffirming our national statehood, about which the Armenian people dreamed for centuries. Now and as always the pre-election campaign clearly expresses our people's deep sense of socialist statehood. It is taking place amidst the celebration of Soviet democracy and political and labor progress. It is reflected in individual patriotic deeds, in the daily political and social life of the people, and in the fact that the republic's labor collectives have nominated Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko as the first candidate for the USSR Supreme Soviet, as well as other leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet State."

"The voters of Parakar and the workers of Echmiadzinskiy rayon," B. Ye. Sarkisov continued, "have entrusted me for the third time to represent them in the highest organ of state power in Soviet Armenia. This great trust redoubles and increases the responsibility of a deputy."

"I attribute the trust shown to me by the voters first of all to the Communist Party. Being a representative of the bloc of communists and noncommunists, I will address my first words of enormous respect and deep gratitude to the directing force of the Soviet people--the Communist Party, in whose ranks I grew up and was educated as a citizen and as a communist."

"During these days we remember what progress and what important events have occurred in the period between elections in the life of the Soviet country and its people, and what we have done in our republic."

"In fulfilling the resolutions and instructions of the 26th CPSU Congress, our party, the socialist state and the Soviet people have achieved enormous successes in all the areas of our political, socio-economic, scientific and technical and cultural life. Soviet Armenia has experienced great progress within the socialist statehood system of the Soviet Union during the period following the previous elections. In carrying out the resolutions of the 26th Congress of the CPSU and the 27th Congress of the Armenian CP, the workers in our republic have made great achievements in all spheres of life during the last 4 years of the 5-year plan. It was with great satisfaction and joy that we welcomed the news that, on the basis of the results for the 4th year of the 5-year plan, Soviet Armenia has again been awarded the All-Union Order of the Red Banner."

"We have many improvements and many newly-erected buildings. But I would especially like to stress the profound symbol which one of these new buildings--The

Yerevan Sport and Concert Complex--contains. The essence of this symbol is that henceforth on the Tsitsernakaberd, next to the monument to the victims of the genocide, the joy and exaltation of the Armenian people will reign and their happy songs will resound under the arches of this complex. This complex symbolizes our national socialist rebirth, our economic might, and our spiritual and cultural wealth."

"The facts and figures characterizing the progress of our republic are significant. After the last elections, our population grew by approximately 200,000 people. In present-day Armenia, 3,200 square meters of living space are made available daily, thereby improving the living conditions of 320 persons. Every day an average of 79 marriages are registered. About 600,000 students are being taught in 1,483 general education schools within the republic, of which 1,185 are Armenian, and 50,000 young men and women are attending 101 vocational-technical institutes. About 58,000 students are studying in 13 institutions of higher education, and there are 46,000 students in 66 technical schools. The best of conditions have been created for educating children from all nationalities living within the republic. On the whole, there are almost 800,000 students in the republic, a total which is larger than the population of Armenia in 1920."

"The Communist Party and the Soviet State have always highly valued the patriotic labor of the Soviet people. Since the last elections, 20 organizations within the republic have been awarded various prizes of the Soviet Homeland. State awards of the Soviet Union were given to 5,668 persons. Eleven toilers in the republic were awarded the titles of Hero of Socialist Labor, 44 were awarded the Order of Lenin, and 12 persons were given honorary titles of the USSR for their services. The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR awarded honorary official documents to 1,145 persons, and 683 persons were awarded honorary titles of the Armenian SSR."

"The Echmiadzinskiy rayon has played a major role in the life and development of our republic. The services rendered by your workers have been appreciated for their merit: on the basis of the results from 1983 and 1984, the Echmiadzinskiy rayon has been a winner in the All-Union Socialist Competition."

Comrade B. Ye. Sarkisov warmly congratulated the party, soviet and economic organs of the rayon, and all the citizens of the Echmiadzinskiy rayon for their great labor victory, and wished them new successes.

"Now," he continued, "what is important for every communist, for every laborer of the republic and for each of us is how we complete this year, 1985, the final year of the 11th Five-Year Plan, and with what results we enter the 12th Five-Year Plan."

"This was discussed in detail in the January (1985) Plenum of the Central Committee of the Armenian CP, which worked out important measures directed at the steady realization of the decree adopted by the CPSU Central Committee 'On the Course of Fulfilling the Resolutions of the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee in the Armenian Republican Party Organization.'"

"We should work so that the final year of the 5-year plan will be crowned by winning an All-Union Challenge Red Banner, and so that Soviet Armenia will be a Red Banner republic for two 5-year plans running. Our people must do everything in their power to achieve this goal and to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the Great Victory and the 27th Congress of the Communist Party with patriotic deeds."

In conclusion, Comrade B. Ye. Sarkisov expressed his deep gratitude to the labor collectives of the Echmiadzinskiy rayon which had nominated him and supported his candidacy, and assured them that he will honorably live up to the great trust that the voters have shown him, and that he will devote his life and knowledge to the selfless service of the party and people.

12810

CSO: 1830/347

REGIONAL

KAZAKH CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE ON JANUARY PLAN FULFILLMENT

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 16 Feb 85 p 1

[KazTAG article: "Meeting in the Kazakh CP Central Committee"]

[Text] A meeting of leaders of the republic's ministries and departments was held in the Kazakh CP Central Committee to discuss the results of work done in January and the measures that must be taken to guarantee the fulfillment of the plan and obligations for February, the first quarter, and 1985 as a whole.

At the meeting, reports were given by K. T. Turysov, secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee, by T. G. Mukhamed-Rakhimov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Kazakh SSR Gosplan, and by the following ministers: S. T. Takezhanov, Nonferrous Metallurgy; V. T. Kazachkov, Power and Electrification; N. M. Makiyevskiy, Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises; A. A. Dzhomartov, Light Industry; B. B. Tymbayev, Food Industry; and F. A. Novikov, Meat and Dairy Industry.

It was noted that January of this year, the republic's industry fulfilled the plan for production output and sale. Industrial production increased by 2.9 percent in comparison with the same period last year.

Labor productivity grew by 1.9 percent. The plan was fulfilled for the extraction of coal, petroleum and gas, for electric power generation, and for the production of nonferrous metals, alumina, tractors, bulldozers, excavators, cotton and silk fabrics, knitted outerwear and underwear, furniture, meat, butter and vegetable oil, canned foods, and granulated sugar. Construction organizations commissioned 103.4 million rubles worth of assets including more than 400,000 square meters of living space.

The plan for the sale of consumer services to the population was fulfilled.

At the same time, it was shown that the January plan for commodity production was not met by the industry of the Karaganda, Kokchetav, Tselinograd and Chimkent oblasts, nor by the Mintsvetmet [Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy], Minleskhoz [Ministry of the Forestry Industry], Mintyazhstroy [Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises], Minsel'stroy [Ministry of Rural Construction], Minmontazhspetsstroi [Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work], Minavtotrans [Ministry of Motor Transport], Goskomsel'khoshtekhnika [State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture] and the Kazakh SSR Goskomgaz [State Committee for the Gas Industry]. In comparison with January 1984, the output of a number of the most important types of production decreased in several oblasts and ministries.

Individual enterprises have broken contract obligations for deliveries and have not met the targets for growth in labor productivity and a reduction of the prime cost of output produced. Instances of the production of poor quality goods have not been overcome, and adjustments to reduce plans still take place.

Due to adverse weather conditions and restrictions in the supply of electric power and gas, a number of enterprises have reduced work tempos. The transportation of national economic cargoes is being carried out in strained conditions, especially by railway. Capital construction operations are falling behind.

It was also noted that Gosstab [State Committee for Material and Technical Supply] and the republic's ministries and departments have not done everything necessary to improve materials and technical supply, and to implement funds allotted for fuel, metal-rolled products, lumber and other resources.

The Kazakh CP Central Committee has demanded that the ministries and departments, oblast party committees and oblast soviet executive committees adopt exhaustive measures to overcome the lag which was allowed to occur in January, especially in power engineering, in ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, in the chemical, light and food industries, in capital construction, and in railroad transportation.

Industrial firms and enterprises, construction and railroad organizations, service sphere institutions and trade enterprises should attain the unconditional fulfillment of state plans and the socialist obligations that have been assumed. The necessity for strict and regular monitoring of the general realization of the projected production program was emphasized.

The attention of the heads of the ministries and departments was directed towards the need to accelerate the introduction of the newest scientific and technological advances, to improve management in every possible way, to increase the saving of fuel and power and material resources, and to heighten orderliness and discipline in each segment of production.

In accordance with the CPSU Central Committee's instruction, the heads of the ministries and departments, production associations and enterprises were ordered to ensure the further growth of coal and petroleum extraction and of the production of power resources, to accelerate freight handling operations, and to improve the supplying of heat and electric power to the population.

Party, soviet and economic organs have been instructed to activate organizational and political work in labor collectives, and to direct it towards a fitting greeting of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 16th Congress of the Kazakh CP.

Comrade D. A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee, spoke at the meeting.

The following participated in the meeting: members of the Buro of the Kazakh CP Central Committee B. A. Ashimov, V. A. Grebenyuk, O. S. Miroshkhin, and N. A. Nazarbayev; and executives from the Kazakh CP Central Committee and the republic's Council of Ministers.

REGIONAL

ROLE OF LOCAL PRESS IN TRAINING KAZAKH YOUTH

Alma-Ata PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' KAZAKHSTANA in Russian No 11, Nov 84 (signed to press 31 Oct 84) pp 69-75

[Unattributed article under rubric "Press, Television, Radio": "Raise the Work of the Local Press to the Level of Today's Requirements"]

[Text] The local press constitutes a vital link in our republic's system of mass information and propaganda media. At the present time 214 rayon, five consolidated and seven city newspapers with a combined circulation of 1.251 million copies are published in Kazakhstan. One out of every three rayon newspapers, moreover, is published in two languages.

The beneficial changes that have taken place in the work of all our press since the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum have also certainly affected local publications. In carrying out the directives of the Central Committee plenum concerning the necessity of focusing editorial staffs' efforts on elucidating local life, and doing so on a firm basis and a good professional level, many rayon and city newspapers have become more actively involved in resolving the urgent problems of the social-economic and cultural development of their rayons and cities. In broadly and systematically elucidating matters of competition, the newspapers have done a great deal to mobilize the working people to successfully implement the decisions of the 26th Party Congress, the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, and the 15th Kazakh CP Congress. In addition to urgent problems of intensification of social production and improvement of its qualitative indicators, the press has begun to publish more items on what are known as "everyday" issues which touch upon the interests of thousands and thousands of workers.

One could cite numerous examples of excellent work by rayon and city newspapers. For example, the rayon newspaper NOVYY PUT' has been very helpful to the Kamyshninskiy Rayon party organization of Kustanay Oblast in the ideological-political indoctrination of farm workers and in seeking out and activating new reserves of production. Many of its articles tie in closely with the specific tasks of the labor collectives. The newspaper regularly publishes editorials on current themes of the day, useful agricultural reviews, and articles by leaders in production, specialists and executives. The editors focus a great deal of attention on problems of indoctrination. Under the rubric "Party Life" there is a detailed discussion with the reader

concerning the communist's moral duty--a discussion infused with profound thoughtfulness concerning the role of party members and their personal influence on the moral climate in the collective. Theme pages such as "Propagandist" and "Agitator" are published periodically, there is a regular rubric "Party Organization Secretary's School," and so on.

Questions of socialist competition, party life, the work of the soviets, industry and construction, and cultural and domestic matters are elucidated with skill and variety in the pages of TEMIRTAUSKIY RABOCHIY. Great profundity and the ability to elucidate problems from all sides distinguish materials under the rubrics "Checking Up on Fulfillment of Obligations," "Party Life: Managing the Economy," "The Integrated Approach to Communist Indoctrination," "In Accordance with Voters' Mandates," and others. The newspaper publishes much critical material. All of this evokes the interested response of the working people and ensures effective feedback.

The rayon newspapers ZVEZDA ALATAU-ALATAU ZHULDYZY (Talgarskiy Rayon, Alma-Ata Oblast), NIVA (Pavlodarskiy Rayon, Pavlodar Oblast), KRASNOYE ZNAMYA-KYZYL TU (Saryagachskiy Rayon, Chimkent Oblast), and INDER (Inderskiy Rayon, Guryev Oblast), and city newspapers BALKHASHSKIY RABOCHIY and RUDNENSKIY RABOCHIY all enjoy popularity and authority among their readers. These and a number of other newspapers in the republic are characterized by the fact that they constantly and systematically reflect in their pages the key economic, social-economic and indoctrinational tasks assigned to the party organizations of the cities and rayons.

Not all rayon and city newspapers, however, are fully utilizing their organizational and indoctrinational capabilities to mobilize the working people to successfully implement the decisions of the party and government, the plans and socialist obligations of the 11th Five-Year Plan. As was emphasized this year in the CPSU Central Committee decree "Further Improving the Activities of Rayon and City Newspapers," the level of many local publications does not entirely satisfy readers; they elucidate the spiritual world of workers of the city and countryside in a superficial and schematic manner, and rarely publish workers' letters. Frequently, the pages of the newspapers are filled with lengthy reports concerning meetings and conferences, reprints from other publications.

This decree, which was adopted in elaboration of the directives of the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, armed local party organs and journalist collectives with precise ideological and creative guidelines. The rayon and city newspapers must serve as an effective instrument of the party committees in exercising political guidance of the economic, social, and cultural development of the rayons and cities, a powerful means of communist indoctrination of the masses and the shaping of public opinion, an indispensable source of information about local life.

The main task of the local press, as before, is to provide a profound elucidation of the party's domestic and foreign policies, to propagandize the permanent values of developed socialism, the Soviet way of life, and to show clearly the labor heroism of our contemporaries, the constant concern of the party for the well-being of Soviet man.

Newspaper editorial staffs must focus special attention on goal-directed elucidation of economic problems. V. I. Lenin wrote: "As much economics as possible, but not in the sense of 'general' discourses, scholarly commentary, intellectual plans, and nonsense like that which, unfortunately, is all too often just that--nonsense. No, we need economics in the sense of the collection, thorough verification, and study of facts...."

Journalists of the rayon newspapers, for example, must delve more deeply and in detail in matters of land cultivation--the main sector of the republic's agriculture. In their efforts they must be guided by the postulates and conclusions contained in Comrade K. U. Chernenko's speech at the All-Union Economic Conference on Problems of the Agroindustrial Complex. Problems applicable to the republic with regard to implementing the Food Program were mapped out in a specific manner by Comrade D. A. Kunayev at the triumphant meeting dedicated to the 30th anniversary of the opening up of the virgin and fallow lands.

To be fair, it must be noted that the editorial staffs of some rayon newspapers are doing their best to elucidate urgent problems of land cultivation. Thoughtful ideas about grain were shared in STROITEL' KOMMUNIZMA (Kustanay Oblast) by party member V. F. Volik, the link leader of an unregulated [beznaryadnyy] unit on Sovkhoz imeni Dimitrov and in the rayon newspaper PRIZYV (Tselinograd Oblast) by combine operator A. S. Korotkov of Vozdvizhenskiy Sovkhoz. Their articles "Our Grain" and "My Difficult Grain Spike" became the topic of detailed discussion and consideration at meetings of the buros of the Kustanayskiy and Tselinogradskiy raykoms. Such a reaction is quite understandable: principled, businesslike, and concerned articles in the newspapers always find support in party committees.

Unfortunately, many rayon newspapers are not dealing with issues of land cultivation on an adequate level; they have failed to delve into the state of affairs on the farms and uncover the real reasons for the lag in the production of farm goods. Practically no meaningful, problem-oriented materials on these themes appear in TSELINNAYA NIVA (Severo-Kazakhstan Oblast), ZARYA KOMMUNIZMA (Turgay Oblast), ZHENIS-POBEDA (Pavlodar Oblast), and a number of other newspapers.

Yet the rayon newspapers have broad scope for activities on this plane. There is much to be done in the republic as a whole to further enhance the quality of land cultivation and boost the fertility of each hectare of land. The yield from irrigated lands still remains low, especially in the southern oblasts. Crop yields and procurements of potatoes, vegetables and fruit are rising much too slowly. In the past several years there has been no improvement in the republic's beet-raising indicators. All these problems require the close attention of the press, active involvement in mobilizing the labor collectives of the countryside to overcome existing shortcomings.

The rayon newspapers should also be actively promoting an improvement of the state of affairs in livestock farming. As was mentioned at the 14th Kazakh CP Central Committee Plenum, there are still plenty of unutilized reserves and opportunities in this sector. Many oblasts, including Dzhambul, Dzhezkazgan,

Karaganda, Kokchetav, Severo-Kazakhstan, Semipalatinsk, and Turgay, are not fulfilling livestock and poultry procurement plans, and Kustanay Oblast is not fulfilling meat and milk procurement plans. A number of rayons are allowing livestock to die, cases of theft still occur, also excessive expenditures on so-called on-farm needs. Not enough concern is manifested for the development of enterprises' subsidiary farms and household plots, which constitute a substantial factor in resolving the Food Program.

The local press, however, is still too shy about raising urgent issues in livestock farming. At first glance, this theme seems to be a constant one in the newspapers. An analysis of the material shows, however, that most of it is superficial and suffers from a surplus of figures and surnames, without convincing generalizations and conclusions. One issue of the Leninskiy Rayon newspaper SVETLYY PUT' (Kustanay Oblast) reported the good work of the milkmaids of Section No 1 of Baumanskiy Sovkhoz. The author of the article praised their techniques and labor methods, yet failed to ask the question as to why these methods are not being adopted in other sections of the farm, which is one of the laggards in terms of milk yields.

Success in land cultivation as well as in livestock farming depends to a large extent on the smooth functioning of the new organs of agricultural production administration--the RAPO [Rayon Agroindustrial Association] councils. They are functioning. Enough time has gone by to say something good about them and, through the press, to resolve certain problems that have arisen. But many newspapers deal inadequately with this theme. The Kellerovskiy Rayon newspaper ZAVETY IL'ICHA (Kokchetav Oblast), for example, seldom even mentions the term RAPO, and then only in statements by a few responsible party and soviet workers of the rayon. Not once has the newspaper attempted to delve into all the complexities of reciprocal relations among the partners in the entity, their mutual responsibility to one another, and the orientation of each toward end results.

Many agroindustrial association councils in the republic today, including RAPO councils, are effectively coping with the tasks they face, concentrating their attention on the long term, and effectively fine-tuning intersectorial ties. Their experience should be made available to the community at large. And the journalists of the local newspapers can and must provide help in this matter.

In light of the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee decree mentioned above, rayon and city newspaper editorial staffs must decisively improve the elucidation of matters of socialist competition. In publicizing competition, each newspaper certainly develops its own traditions. But one thing remains indispensable: the press must provide broad publicity for the competition, propagandize the best experience, awaken people's creative thinking, and lead the way. The newspapers must focus attention on such goals of labor rivalry as the attainment of high end results, improving product quality, enhancing the utilization of productive capacity, and so on.

The Enbekshikazakhskiy Rayon newspaper PLAMYA TRUDA-YENBEK ZHALYNY (Alma-Ata Oblast) is doing excellent work to develop competition, to mobilize the workers to fulfill obligations, and to further increase the production of farm goods. Rayon newspapers KOMMUNIZM TUY-ZARYA KOMMUNIZMA (Dzhambul Oblast),

NURINSKIY KHLEBOROB (Karaganda Oblast), and many others are constantly publishing meaningful materials on the theme of competition.

Nevertheless, many editorial staffs are not yet unswervingly guided by the Leninist principles of organization of competition: openness, comparability of result, and the possibility of practical replication of experience. In the Leninskiy Rayon newspaper ISHIM (Severo-Kazakhstan Oblast) one rarely encounters materials under the rubrics "Checking Up on Fulfillment of Obligations," "In the Competing Collectives," and so on. During particular agricultural campaigns, to be sure, there is a "Competition Diary," but it consists of nothing but dry statistics, with a list of the names of the winners and their scores. The newspaper contains practically no lively accounts of people, about what they achieved and how they achieved it.

Under the rubric "Worker's Forum," the Ekibastuz city newspaper ZAVETY IL'ICHA prints articles structured on a single pattern: first a little bit about successes, then something about shortcomings, then an appeal for help addressed to higher organs. Thus, the newspaper fails to get people in the mood to overcome their difficulties, to enhance everyone's responsibility for his assigned job, and willy-nilly gets them used to using so-called "objective" factors as an excuse.

The editorial staffs of many rayon and city newspapers have taken a passive stance in propagandizing advanced experience and valuable initiatives by workers, confining themselves to dry data concerning them. But the opposite also occurs, when all kinds of appeals and initiatives appear as if from a cornucopia. And the Telmanskiy Rayon newspaper RASSVET (Karaganda Oblast) has even taken to publishing appeals in response to appeals. Here's one example: "Appeal of Advanced Technicians in Artificial Insemination of Cattle to All Insemination Technicians of the Rayon To Support the Appeal of Advanced Technicians in Artificial Insemination of Cattle to all Sovkhoz and Kolkhoz Agricultural Workers."

Experience shows that high results are achieved on the farm when people boldly adopt advanced forms of organization of labor, such as the collective contract. Editorial staffs which broadly and comprehensively publicize the spread of this advanced method are doing the right thing. For example, the staffers of the Yesilskiy Rayon newspaper KHLEBOROB PRIISHIM'YA (Turgay Oblast) have been writing forcefully and convincingly about the economic advantages of the collective contract, about instilling a responsible attitude in people, safeguarding state property, and other problems.

But this kind of consistency in publicizing matters concerning the collective contract is by no means encountered everywhere. In many rayon newspapers of Aktyubinsk, Semipalatinsk, Kokchetav, and a few other oblasts the brigade contract theme is hardly touched upon. Meanwhile, there is considerable work to be done along these lines.

The editorial staffs of rayon newspapers must get more actively involved in efforts to adopt the collective contract everywhere. It is essential to explain to people the advantages of the new form of organization of labor. A substantial number of farm workers are not yet fully aware of the essence of

this method. The local press must elucidate, generalize and propagandize the experience of collectives which are working in the new way, and they must do so skillfully, knowledgeably. In discussing contracts it is necessary to view them not only as a rational method of organizing labor but also as an effective means of indoctrinating people, instilling modern ways of economic thinking.

The CPSU Central Committee decree "Further Improving the Activities of Rayon and City Newspapers" raises the important task of systematically informing the population of the rayons and cities, via the press, about the work of party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and other organs. Lately the republic's local press has begun to elucidate more profoundly vital matters of the everyday activities of party organizations, improvements in their style and methods of work, supervision of the economy, and ideological-indoctrinational activities. Regular rubrics have appeared in their pages: "Party Life: A Letter From the Primary," "The Communist's Party Assignment," "Party Life: Monitoring and Verification of Execution," and others. These themes have become even more activated in connection with the report-election campaign in the party organizations.

Nevertheless, coverage of questions of party life continues to be a bottleneck in the work of many rayon and city newspapers. These problems are dealt with superficially by the staffs of SEL'SKIY TRUZHENIK (Karaganda Oblast) and ILEKSKIYE ZORI (Aktyubinsk Oblast). Since the start of the year, the Balykshinskiy Rayon newspaper KASPIY TANY (Guryev Oblast) has only rarely carried the rubric "Party Life." This theme also gets very poor coverage in ZYRYANOVSKAYA NIVA (Vostochno-Kazakhstan Oblast), LENIN TUY (Kzyl-Orda Oblast), and YENBEK (Ural Oblast).

Party themes should constitute one of the main thrusts in any newspaper. Editorial staffs should constantly deal with urgent problems of perfecting the style and methods of activities of the party organizations, supervision over the various sectors of the economy, and the indoctrination of people. This is what ensures the fighting spirit of each editorial collective, its active involvement in life.

Matters of Soviet construction also require constant coverage in the local press. The BALKHASHSKIY RABOCHIY (Dzhezkazgan Oblast) deals with such themes in a consistent manner, delving deeply into the essence of the matter. The newspaper publishes detailed and businesslike materials, for example, under the rubric "The Ispolkom Department Has the Floor," where articles on various questions of economic and cultural construction are published.

But there are many more examples in which our rayon and city newspapers neglect the multifaceted work of the soviets. Thus, KZYL TU (Semipalatinsk Oblast), ZVEZDA-ZHULDYZ (Aktyubinsk), DALA TANY-STEPNAYA ZARYA (Turgay Oblast), and a number of others leave out questions of further expansion of socialist democracy, the working people's conscious, committed participation in administering the affairs of society.

Under the influence of the decisions of the April 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, major changes are now taking place in the life of the soviets of

peoples deputies. They are playing an increasing role in economic construction, in ensuring the fulfillment of state plans and enhancing the effectiveness of production. The soviets have begun to deal more concretely and, most important, more successfully with matters concerning public trade, cultural-domestic, and medical services. All of these gratifying changes ought to be reflected in the press. Without smoothing over rough edges, editorial staffs should promote the activization of the activities of deputy groups and see to it that every deputy is not only aware of the needs and demands of his constituents but is also able to help them, using the press as a forum.

Meanwhile, certain rayon and city newspapers approach these vital matters with an incomprehensible passivity and even timidity. Many sketches and essays published in the local press are not up to standard. In some of them, the positive hero is not shown in his best light. In one sketch published in NOV' (Turgay Oblast), the heroine is characterized as follows: "First she worked as a typesetter in a printing plant, then as a dispatcher, a bookkeeper, a librarian, and lately as a sales clerk." This list then ends with the unexpected conclusion: "The virgin lands helped her to find herself, that is, to select the correct life path." What we get is an effect which is opposite to that which the journalist was attempting: the reader perceives a worker who drifts from job to job, and no insistent words will convince him that she is setting an example to be emulated.

The local press must turn as quickly as possible to current problems of young people's life as set forth in the CPSU Central Committee decree "Further Improvement of Party Supervision Over the Komsomol and Enhancing Its Role in the Communist Indoctrination of Young People" and in Comrade K. U. Chernenko's speech at the All-Army Conference of Secretaries of Komsomol Organizations. They include, in particular, the task of inculcating in young men and women a high world-view and moral-political culture, shaping in them a strong immunity against the influence of bourgeois ideology and any form of philistine-consumerist mentality.

Questions of young people's labor training require daily coverage. Komsomol-youth collectives, the mentor system, and young people's participation in the movement for a communist attitude toward labor as well as competition for a worthy greeting to the 40th anniversary of Great Victory--these are the topics which the local press must focus upon. Concrete addresses, young people's outstanding labor triumphs, their moral bearings and incentives--all these topics need to be demonstrated, demonstrated in a lively and convincing manner.

Rayon and city newspaper staffs must also constantly cover the implementation of school reform and publicize more fully the problems of the general-education and vocational schools. Every journalist must explain clearly that bringing up the rising generation on the revolutionary, combat, and labor traditions of the Soviet people is a most vital party, state, and social matter.

Recently a major and very interesting discussion concerning these and other current problems of enhancing the role of the local press in implementing the

decisions of the 26th Party Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums took place at a republic conference of editors of rayon and city newspapers. They noted the importance of constantly improving the professional level of newspaper cadres and further strengthening the editorial staffs' relations with regular writers.

To ensure that the local press is up to the level of today's requirements it is essential that the raykoms and gorkoms markedly improve their supervision of the press's work. The CPSU Central Committee requires that they guide the activities of their newspapers in a skillful manner, that they actively promote publications which propagandize the best examples of economic and indoctrination work and which reveal shortcomings, that they strive to react to them promptly and in a businesslike manner. A concerned and demanding approach to the newspapers' most significant publications not only enhances the authority of the press organs but also enables party committees themselves to enhance the force of their own influence on the course of the economic and cultural development of the rayon and the city.

Unfortunately, not enough attention is paid to the press in all cases. Some party committees go for years without examining the activities of the mass information and propaganda media, remembering their press organs only when some error has occurred. People must, of course, be held strictly to account for errors. But it is much more important for the party committee to be concerned constantly with the selection, placement, and indoctrination of newspaper cadres; the party committee must see to it that they are kept informed about current, vital matters, that their working and living conditions are improved, and so on.

The republic's party committees must do everything necessary to ensure fuller utilization of the abundant opportunities of the local press to mobilize the working people to successfully fulfill the plans of the current year and the 11th Five-Year Plan as a whole as well as the high socialist obligations adopted by the labor collectives with regard to a worthy greeting for the 27th CPSU Congress.

COPYRIGHT: "Partiynaya zhizn' Kazakhstana", 1984

6854

CSO: 1830/377

REGIONAL

NEED TO MODERNIZE LOCAL KAZAKH PRESS DISCUSSED

Alma-Ata PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' KAZAKHSTANA in Russian No 11, Nov 84 (signed to press 31 Oct 84) pp 76-82

[Article by Sh. Yeleukenov, chairman of the Kazakh SSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade: "Improving the Polygraphic Quality of Newspapers"]

[Text] The June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum focused major attention on the work of the mass media, including the rayon and city press constituting almost half of all newspapers. In analyzing the content, ideological-political thrust, and effectiveness of the press, including the state of its polygraphic base, Comrade K. U. Chernenko emphasized: "Clearly the time has come for the CPSU Central Committee to take a special look at problems of the development of the local press."

Not much time has gone by since then, but important party documents have been adopted in elaboration of the directives of the plenum. They include the CPSU Central Committee decree "Further Improving the Activities of the Rayon and City Newspapers" and the USSR Council of Ministers decree "Measures To Strengthen the Material-Technical Base of Consolidated [ob"yedinennyye], Okrug, Rayon, and City Newspapers."

As CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Kazakh CP Central Committee First Secretary Comrade D. A. Kunayev emphasized at the 14th Kazakh CP Central Committee Plenum, "the level of certain rayon, city, and oblast newspapers is too low. There are problems with cadres, the material base is inadequate, and experienced printing trade workers are lacking. These shortcomings are becoming intolerable in light of the CPSU Central Committee decree that was adopted recently. The republic's Goskomizdat [State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade] must deal more concretely with questions of the material-technical base of the rayon and city press."

We have drawn the appropriate conclusions from the Kazakh CP Central Committee's fair and principled criticism.

How can we be sure that rayon and city newspapers are published on a high artistic-polygraphic level--at least on the level, for example, of the republic press--and without disruptions in service?

Various alternatives have been tried. We set up associations consisting of three or more printing plants located near each other, as was once done in Kustanay and Chimkent oblasts. But because the technical base was old, these associations broke down. Offset printing has been organized in some rayons, for example in Talgar. There, the newspaper is of appropriate polygraphic quality. But it would take years and years to get to the point of printing all rayon and city newspapers of the republic using the offset method.

What was wrong with the old approach? It was that people were thinking of merely beefing up forces on the principle of "let every newspaper have its own printing plant," which as experience has shown turned out not to be very efficient. In small--actually, puny--enterprises it is very difficult to resolve problems of boosting the newspapers' profitability (or that of the printing plants themselves), further improving the quality of the printed product, and building up a qualified labor collective.

Other ways are suggested by the experience of the country's leading enterprises, which has served as the basis for working out centralized printing technology by the offset method. This idea runs through the master plan now being elaborated for the development of the material-technical base of the local press in light of CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decrees.

In our republic, plans for 1986 through 1995 and subsequent periods call for substantial reorganization of the very structure and technical outfitting of press enterprises. This can be seen in the experience of the Karaganda and Taldy-Kurgan oblast printing and publishing networks, where this kind of work is already being conducted by the Kazakh SSR Goskomizdat.

At present the head enterprise of the printing association in the city of Karaganda is printing one city newspaper, TEMIRTAUSKIY RABOCHIY, and all 10 of the oblast's rayon newspapers by the offset method.

Goskomizdat undertook measures to outfit the association with offset equipment. First it allocated two R0-62 rotary machines. One of them is for backup. Both print in four colors, making it possible to produce holiday and Sunday editions in four colors. These newspapers, which come out three times a week and have a circulation of 72,100 copies, can be printed in 6 or 7 hours.

At present, text photoforms are produced in various ways. The Offset Association's head enterprise has two FA-500 S photocomposition machines and three IBM-Composer typesetting machines. The Taldinskiy Rayon newspaper VOSKHOD is set up on photocomposition equipment. The Ulyanovskiy Rayon newspaper ZNAMYA IL'ICHA, the youth newspaper ZNAMYA TRUDA, and the Osakarovka newspaper SEL'SKIY TRUZHENIK are composed on typesetting equipment.

The following newspapers are printed by the nonphotographic method, in hot type: the city newspaper TEMIRTAUSKIY RABOCHIY, Telmanskiy Rayon's newspaper RASSVET, Karkaralinskiy Rayon's KOMMUNIZM TANY, Yegindybulakskiy Rayon's LENIN TUY, Nurinskiy Rayon's NURINSKIY KHLBOROB, Michurinskiy Rayon's ZA

KOMMUNISTICHESKIY TRUD, and Taldinskiy Rayon's SHUGLA. Impressions from the metal composition are transferred to film and after layout are copied on a presensitized plate.

At present, Taldy-Kurgan Oblast's Dzhetyysu Association is printing four rayon newspapers by the offset method (the transparencies of the columns are made from hot type). Future plans call for expanding the section and centralizing all rayon newspapers in Taldy-Kurgan.

The Dzhezkazgan people have decided to set up two production associations--the Nikolsk and the Balkhash. Work is currently under way on centralizing the printing of Dzhezdinskiy, Ulytauskiy, and Zhanaarkinskiy rayon newspapers in the city of Nikolsk. Naturally, these newspapers are to be printed by the offset method.

The work that the republic's Goskomizdat is doing to centralize newspapers, which is far from perfect, points to two significant directions in this matter: first, the transfer of the printing of local and city newspapers to the oblast center; and second, the creation of inter-rayon printing facilities. By way of exception, some remote rayons will retain independent newspaper printing facilities.

Some 54 rayon printing plants have been built in the republic. Considering that the republic has 205 rayon and city printing plants and four local associations, the old approach would require building 155 plants, which would take more than 90 million rubles in capital investment.

But there is a more economical way. The republic's Goskomizdat is working out a "Plan for the Development and Deployment of the Material-Technical Base of Local Newspapers," which involves a minimum of new construction.

It is possible in a number of oblasts, after completing the construction of new standard buildings, to keep the old oblast printing plants for publishing rayon newspapers on a centralized basis, as has been done in Karaganda, Chimkent, Ural, and Aktyubinsk oblasts. It is desirable to do the same in Ust-Kamenogorsk, Semipalatinsk, and Shevchenko after constructing a new printing plant. For the Alma-Ata rayon newspapers, temporary use can be made of the Kitap Production Association's cardboard products shop.

We believe that after appropriate remodeling, rayon newspapers can also be centralized in the oblast printing plants of Kustanay, Arkalyk, Kzyl-Orda, Petropavlovsk, Kokchetav, and Guryev. Only in four oblasts--Alma-Ata, Dzhambul, Pavlodar, and Tselinograd--will it be necessary to build new buildings for the centralized press.

Because of the necessity of continuing to publish a number of newspapers in the inter-rayon plant and a few rayon printing plants, plans call for building new production facilities in 19 rayon centers.

After the centralization is completed, plans call for liquidating 77 rayon printing plants which are unprofitable to operate. A total of 38 out of the

remaining 168 local printing plants will be used to print newspapers, while 130 will print blanks, labels, and so on.

Thus, about 36 million rubles will be spent on all construction, technical retooling, and remodeling in accordance with the "Plan"--just one-third of what was estimated in our old draft. Moreover, maximum use will be made of existing facilities, which are provided with communications and means of delivering materials and newspapers.

The adoption of anything new, of course, does not always meet with understanding. It is especially difficult to overcome the psychological barrier caused by the necessity of giving up certain features of newspaper editing: getting the material into the edition, reading the column and making corrections, and so on. In this case, everything is done at a distance, a considerable distance in Kazakhstan. In a relatively compact oblast like Karaganda, for example, the editorial offices are located 30 to 270 kilometers away from the printing plants. Experience has shown, however, that these barriers can be overcome. Local rayon newspaper editors are already accustomed to working on a strict deadline and seeing and reading the newspaper in mock-up.

To be sure, because of certain changes in the technology of transmitting the newspapers, editorial costs rise somewhat. On the other hand, these are more than made up for thanks to other sources of economy. In 1983, for example, the Karaganda Oblast printing and publishing facility had earnings from newspaper sales of 71,000 rubles more than in 1980--a rise of 30.8 percent. Printing costs during the same period, however, rose by only 8,000 rubles--4.4 percent, and shipping costs [ekspedirovaniye] also rose by only 9,000 rubles.

The new technology has enabled the Karaganda people to organize three production associations (Ofset, Poligrafist, and Blank), and to substantially boost labor productivity and improve the quality of the product. For example, the number of printing machines and the amount of printing time were reduced to one-tenth, the number of workers employed in the printing process was reduced to one-fifth, and the total number of workers involved in publishing the newspapers was reduced by 38 percent. Setting up three newspapers on "composers" [kompozery] now takes 15 percent less time than it takes to make up one newspaper set on linotypes. Even if the work force is not skilled, phototypesetting one newspaper takes only half as much time as the usual way. Centralized use of certain materials in several newspapers in 1983 made it possible to reduce the amount of composition by 9 percent. Doing away with plates and converting to transparencies yielded savings of 12,000 rubles. In addition, the number of workers employed in publishing the newspapers was reduced substantially. In Alma-Ata Oblast, for example, 66 persons are employed in publishing 15 newspapers; with centralization, only 13 will be required. Many small and unprofitable enterprises will be closed. The Karaganda people have already liquidated three small printing plants which cost 37,000 rubles annually to maintain.

Nor will the editorial offices be left out, because with centralization there will be no more "all-nighters" and endless duty.

And the quality! It's a pleasure to hold a newspaper produced by the offset method. Everything is printed clearly, precisely, cleanly, even small photographs can be seen in detail, because the high linature of the screen in offset production ensures excellent definition of half-tones.

At the All-Union Conference-Seminar on Questions of the Prospective Development and Deployment of the Material-Technical Base of Rayon, City, and Consolidated Newspapers that was held by the USSR Goskomizdat and the Central Board of the Scientific-Technical Society of Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade, as well as a similar republic event held in Karaganda, it was recommended that the positive experience of centralization gained in Vladimir, Leningrad, and Karaganda oblasts be disseminated everywhere.

We are fully aware that what has been done marks only the beginning. It is one thing to work out the most rational scheme for the development of the material-technical base of rayon, city, and consolidated newspapers for the period 1986-1995 and subsequent years (and we have already submitted the first variant to higher authorities), and quite another to accomplish practical implementation. It is necessary to fully work out a number of problems that have arisen in centralizing the press in Karaganda Oblast. At present the originals and the mock-up, or prints on film, are delivered to the centralized printing plant by bus or car.

Meanwhile, an array of equipment has been installed in the editorial offices of TEMIRTAUSKIY RABOCHIY: a composing-programming apparatus and video display (FPV-500 and FKV-16), an FKO printer [raspechatka], an FK correcting device, and an APD-1200 Sbor connecting device [ustroystvo svyazi]. This equipment cost a total of 24,000 rubles. The cost of servicing each array, according to the operating experience of Vladimir Oblast, is 5,000 rubles per year.

All of this equipment is installed in an editorial room 13 square meters in area. The cost of expanding the editorial room for installation of the equipment was 2,000 rubles.

By allocating the necessary quantity of APD-1200 equipment complete with card punches and readers (and 13 would be needed for Karaganda Oblast alone) for transmitting newspaper columns through the communications lines, as is called for in the CPSU Central Committee decree, it would be possible in the near future to adopt this kind of centralized press technology for local newspapers in Taldy-Kurgan, Chimkent, Dzhezkazgan, and other oblasts.

The CPSU Central Committee decree focuses considerable attention on the professional-technical training of local press workers. Back in 1977 a printing school was organized in the republic, serving as the base for training worker cadres of the following specialties: linotype composers, manual typesetters, relief and offset printers, and binders. The school trains students from all parts of the republic. The school's annual output for the local printing plants alone is 210 to 220 persons.

At present our vocational-technical school is taking measures to increase the training of offset printers. The school's teaching staff has set itself the

task of improving the curricula, with the aim of enhancing the training of specialists for the new equipment, in particular electronics. Excellent help in this regard is being provided by the base enterprise, the Kitap Production Association.

In 1979 the republic's Goskomizdat instituted permanent refresher courses through which more than 500 local press workers have undergone retraining.

The CPSU Central Committee is especially concerned for the retraining and qualifications upgrading of journalist cadres. An All-Union Refresher Institute for Press Managers and Creative Workers has been created.

There are still numerous oversights, however, in the matter of selecting and indoctrinating journalist cadres. This is especially true of the rayon press, which is experiencing a shortage of qualified cadres. A total of 1,150 of the 1,852 creative workers on the editorial staffs of our city and rayon newspapers at present have a higher education, but only 643 are trained journalists. Cadre retention is low. Of the 61 graduates of Kazakh State University imeni S. M. Kirov assigned in 1983, only 31 are working. Of 64 specialists assigned by requisition in 1984, only 16 showed up. These facts compel us to think about the necessity of perfecting the existing system of journalist training which, as is pointed out in the CPSU Central Committee decree, must be oriented toward meeting primarily the needs of the rayon and city newspapers. It is recommended that wider use be made of the deliberate practice of sending working and rural young people who have shown an inclination for such work to be trained in schools and departments of journalism.

The CPSU Central Committee has given party organs the right to alter the size and periodicity of rayon and city newspapers within the limits of annual paper allocations. The appropriate ministries and departments have also been directed to submit proposals on streamlining staff rosters, pay rates, and authors' fees in local newspaper editorial offices. Party and soviet organs are obliged to be concerned always about improving working and living conditions for editorial and printing plant workers. To provide editorial offices with furniture, equipment, and office supplies plans call for an additional allocation of at least 2,000 to 2,500 rubles for each office.

It must be emphasized that every editorial office and printing plant can make a concrete contribution toward improving the workers' material-service conditions. The point is to find the funds for these purposes locally, in particular by reducing subsidies to unprofitable newspapers. Consider, for example, the number of copies printed. At present, the republic's rayon newspapers are printing an average of 3,900 per edition, while city newspapers are printing 17,900; yet to pay for themselves, local newspapers must print 19,000 copies. The true state of affairs is graphically indicated by the fact that only three city newspapers in the republic, which print over 20,000 copies, are profitable, and one newspaper gets by without subsidies.

In Karaganda Oblast, which has converted to centralized rayon newspapers, the city newspaper TEMIRTAUSKIY RABOCHIY, with a circulation of 36,000 copies,

yields a profit of 10,000 rubles, while all 10 rayon newspapers are unprofitable and are subsidized to the tune of 398,300 rubles.

It is essential to get to a point where a newspaper's circulation matches the population of the rayon, so that each family subscribes to the rayon newspaper. There are many rayon newspapers in the republic which are not increasing their circulation. Thus, the Dzhangildinskiy Rayon newspaper NOVAYA ZHIZN' and the Amangeldinskiy Rayon newspaper TSELINNAYA ZARYA (Turgay Oblast) have editions of 200 and 300 copies, respectively. There are also editions with press runs of 500 to 600 or 700 to 900.

One important source for reducing unprofitability is funds received from persons placing announcements. But this opportunity is not being used very much at present. In 1983 the total income from announcements placed in the republic's rayon and city newspapers came to 961,000 rubles--that is, they covered 9.8 percent of subsidies. This year new rates for announcements have been introduced, yet because of higher costs the percentage of income from announcements still remains what it was. This indicator still could be increased, however, considering that most of the rayon newspapers earn not more than a thousand rubles per year from announcements, while city newspapers take in about 20,000 rubles. Many newspapers are failing to augment their earnings from announcements through movie rental and trade organization ads. The opportunities for this exist. The use of up to half the fourth column of rayon and city newspapers for the placement of announcements and ads has been authorized.

The centralization of local newspapers will yield an even greater economic effect if the work of the printing plants is organized on the brigade contract principle in the production association.

Intensive work is under way at present in every oblast to promote the brigade organization of labor and create associations. Cases in which six or seven persons working in a rayon printing plant include three management personnel--a plant manager, a bookkeeper and a foreman--without, however, the requisite efficiency, is fast becoming an anachronism. With the creation of associations, the affiliates will only have foremen who, incidentally, will still be paid more than rayon printing plant managers at present.

By the results of the second quarter of 1984, the collective of the Offset Production-Polygraphic Association of the Karaganda Oblast printing and publishing network was awarded the Challenge Red Banner of USSR Goskomizdat and the Central Committee of the Trade Union of Culture Workers. What was outstanding about them?

The brigade form of labor encompasses 96 percent of the workers. The Offset collective achieved the highest level of labor productivity in the sector. The offset section brigade achieved an output of over 7,300 rubles per worker. Even former small rayon printing plants achieved an output level of 4,500 to 4,700 rubles. For comparison let us note that in 1983 this indicator was 3,813 rubles in the republic's printing industry.

The association's collective, labor veterans and leaders such as linotypists Ye. Koroleva, N. Kusainova, and B. Buketova, and typesetters such as M. Baymagambetova and G. Korol'kova, are also excellent mentors. There are many talented young people in the association who have mastered electronic equipment and machines. It is not surprising that T. Satarova, a young offset section brigade leader, was a winner in the oblast "Golden Hands" contest.

The association has adopted a successful quality control system and is reducing the cost per ruble of output, which is now 2.5 kopecks lower than the five-year plan calls for. The experience of the Offset Production Association has attracted the interest of printers of the RSFSR and other republics in the country.

The future of our newspapers lies in centralizing the press by the offset method. But it will take time. We must not, therefore, slacken in our efforts to perfect the technical layout and polygraphic quality of newspapers printed by letterpress.

The results of a republic-wide contest for the best newspaper layout and printing quality were tallied in May 1984. The rayon newspaper NIVA (Pavlodar Oblast) and the city newspaper TEMIRTAUSKIY RABOCHIY (Karaganda Oblast) were judged the best among rayon and city newspapers. These newspapers are published by the offset method. Other prize winners included newspapers printed by letterpress, such as the Zhanasemeyskiy Rayon newspaper YERTIS OTTARY (OGNI PRIIRTYSH'YA) of Semipalatinsk Oblast and the city newspaper BALKHASHSKIY RABOCHIY of Dzhezkazgan Oblast. It follows, then, that all capabilities are far from utilized in publishing newspapers by letterpress. Many newspapers printed by traditional letterpress machinery could be printed better, without technical flaws. One method that looks promising is the use of photopolymer forms which improve the quality of the print.

Any newspaper copy with problems is examined in the Kazakh SSR Goskomizdat. Quality cards are drawn up for copies with shortcomings in them, and editorial staffs and printers are obliged to take concrete measures.

Every year, group seminars with local press workers are held in the republic to exchange experience and discuss the latest achievements of science and technology in newspaper production. The board of Goskomizdat examines particular problems of the local press and submits suggestions to subunits of the system to promote further improvement of newspaper publishing in the republic.

There is no doubt that the measures that are being implemented will help collectives of the oblast printing and publishing networks, editorial offices, and printing plants to successfully carry out the tasks set forth by the Communist Party and more fully satisfy the needs of Soviet readers.

COPYRIGHT: "Partiynaya zhizn' Kazakhstana", 1984

6854

CSO: 1830/377

REGIONAL

EXPERIMENT TO RAISE UZBEK RURAL WORKERS' ECONOMIC AWARENESS

PRAVDA VOSTOKA on Experiment

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 1 February 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,000-word article by M. Ruzmatov, chairman of the kolkhoz imeni Akhunbabayev, Srednechirchikskiy Rayon, and Hero of Socialist Labor, titled "Everyone Must Study." The article is accompanied by a brief editorial introduction which explains in outline the new republic-wide experiment in increasing the economic awareness of kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers in Uzbekistan by creating "schools of socialist economics" in kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other agricultural organizations and institutions of the Uzbek SSR's Ministry of Agriculture. These schools of socialist economics are to serve as the first link in a program to establish an integral sectoral curriculum for economic studies. They will be attended by kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers, and lower management personnel of the republic's Ministry of Agriculture. The second link in the program will be the departments for the raising of qualifications which operate at the republic's agricultural schools. It also includes schools of agricultural management and skill-enhancing schools at agricultural technical schools for leaders and specialists at kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises. The third link is the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers' institute for raising the qualifications of managerial workers. Study at this level is aimed at managers and workers in the Uzbek Ministry of Agriculture, economic administrations, and planning institutes.

In conjunction with the beginning day of classes in the schools of socialist economics, Miraziz Ruzmatov, author of the main article, shares some of his opinions about the new system of economic education. He finds the length of the course convenient -- 10 days -- as well as the fact that both practical and theoretical knowledge is covered. His kolkhoz has created 6 schools of socialist economics through which a planned 170 workers will pass this year. They will concentrate on such topics as contemporary tasks in developing agriculture and agricultural policy, scientific and technical progress, increasing labor productivity and profit in agriculture, lowering costs and converting to cost accounting, and other important topics. Ruzmatov notes several advantages to be gained from the new course: economic awareness increases the enthusiasm of workers toward their tasks. Moreover, the schools should prove

an effective means of sharing leading experience in a number of the practical concerns of agriculture. Furthermore, the author suggests, the schools should help avert economic losses which stem from a poorly educated lower management in the republic's agricultural establishment. Speaking specifically about the cotton crop, he says, "to manage a brigade on a cotton farm you need people who not only know all the secrets of cotton growing, but who are good organizers as well. If a brigade leader has cut corners in his education, then losses in the harvest are inevitable."

Further Details

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 9 and 12 February 1985 carries two more articles on the topic of the new schools of socialist economics. The 9 February article is by K. Tsikanov, special correspondent of PRAVDA VOSTOKA writing from Khankinskiy Rayon in Khorezm Oblast. The article is titled "Taste for Knowledge" and describes successful experiences with the new experiment in several of the rayon's farms which produce rice, meat, and milk. At the sovkhos imeni Al'-Khorezmi more than 450 have attended the course, including both workers and mid-level specialists.

The second article, from 12 February page 2 is titled "Studies -- in Fact and on Paper" by special correspondent A. Lazarev. More than 1,000 are attending the schools of socialist economics in Kanimekhskiy Rayon, Navoi Oblast, but the success has been varied. In some kholkhozes, interest is high and there is a general awareness of the importance of the experiment. In others, formalism, indifference, and irresponsibility were evident in the results of the first courses. Classes were poorly scheduled, as were lists of who was to attend. Those in attendance took no notes, could not answer elementary questions on the material, and were apparently picked to attend at random at the last moment.

CSO: 1830/492

REGIONAL

UZBEK NUCLEAR PHYSICS INSTITUTE AWARDED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 27 February 1985 carries on page 1 a 100-word UzTAG article titled "The Institute Gets a Banner" announcing the awarding of the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and Komsomol Central Committee to the collective of the Uzbek Academy of Sciences' Institute of Nuclear Physics "for achievement of high results in the All-Union socialist competition and for successful fulfillment of the economic and social development plan for 1984. The award was conferred on the institute by secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee R.Kh. Abdullayeva."

CSO: 1830/492

REGIONAL

ESTONIAN ASERI SCHOOL DIRECTOR ON BILINGUALISM

Tallinn RAHVA HAAL in Estonian 24 Jan 85 p 2

[Interview with Jaan-Ulo Saar: "Results of Bilingual School"; date and place not specified]

[Text] Our conversation partner on this occasion is Jaan-Ulo Saar, honored teacher of the Estonian SSR and long-standing principal of the Aseri high school.

[Question] Bilingual school. What does it mean?

[Answer] We have an Estonian and a Russian section, classes where Estonian and where Russian are the languages of instruction, Estonian teachers and those of other nationalities. The work is done in Estonian in the Estonian section, of course, and in Russian in the Russian section. But children of different nationalities participate in several athletic and artistic clubs, for example, and we jointly organize the larger projects of the majority's school. The way it has developed here, each person himself sees to it that he understands everything (he who is less proficient in a language sits beside a neighbor who is able to translate). Our practice has been that each person chooses the language more suitable to him for communication. It is the same way with announcements. The teacher writes on the bulletin board in Estonian, let us say; the reader's business is to understand it. But he has to understand it. He studies it himself or asks someone else. One is forced to communicate, one is absolutely forced to understand: this is the best way to learn and practice both Estonian and Russian. In some schools where Russian is the language of instruction, the level of Estonian-language training is low. It must indeed be said, in praise of our teachers, that they work zealously and to good purpose. In some classes there are pupils who are just beginning to study the Estonian language, and there are also those who have a fairly fluent command of it. This requires skillful individual work from the teacher.

[Question] What kinds of possibilities does the bilingual school offer for education in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and friendship among peoples?

[Answer] If the results of the bilingual school are summed up in the briefest form, it can be said that the Estonian children acquire fairly good, practical

Russian, and the pupils of the Russian classes obtain the Estonian necessary for communication. The children of several nationalities blend into a fine, united, friendly family in every way.

It evolves slowly and inconspicuously: everyone understands, speaks and writes two languages, a great many persons quite fluently. In our school, Estonian children study in the Russian section and Russian-speaking children in the Estonian section. Errors are made, of course, both in speaking and writing, but we do not mind these miscues here. It can be said that in general we have nothing to be ashamed of in language skill.

But the benefit is very great on a broader level. In our school, perhaps, this comes to the fore particularly through the activity of "The Swallow," a club for friendship among peoples.

This club, which has been successfully supervised for a long time by teachers Lea Karja, Mari-Ann Tagam and Anna Kaar, has strong roots underneath. The club has an agitprop brigade, a study circle for geography and international relations, and a German and Russian-language section for correspondence and souvenir craftsmen.

[Question] Interesting language weeks have been organized at your school for years. In the Russian-language week project which took place in December of last year, there was a Russian and Estonian-language evening, a quiz game, a contest for best lecture and essay, and amateur art activity. The pupils' work was on display in the Pioneers' room. For example, Elena Ostrovskaya, a fifth-grade girl, wrote "My Daily Regimen" in respectable Estonian, and ninth-grader Vladimir Kostin wrote about the fishing industry in Soviet Estonia. Eighth-grader Aleksey Kuskov had taken as the subject of his report the Estonian people's past and Toompea castle. Reports written in fluent Russian by pupils in the Estonian section were likewise on display.

Are the language weeks one of the customs of the club for friendship among peoples?

[Answer] "The Swallow" has many magnificent traditions. Let us take, for instance, its agitprop brigade. It performed many times in its school during the last academic year but also before military veterans and frontier guards with the topic "Picture of a Young Hero in the Great Patriotic War." The agitprop brigade came in first in the rayon and won a trip to Volgograd, where it again performed successfully at the tourist base "Mamai Kurgan."

We organize joint undertakings in parallel classes of the Estonian and Russian sections, friendship festivals have taken place since 1972 (not, to be sure, every year), people participate actively in the solidarity lottery. There are annual exhibitions (horticultural and New Year's shows, autumn donations) whose revenue the pupils have given to the peace fund. Also traditional are peace weeks when we organize political poster and poetry contests where peace is the topic, meetings and get-togethers with war veterans, frontier guards and representatives of various professions. It is our custom to arrange joint trips of children, war veterans and ceramics factory workers to a common grave for soldiers,

and the pupils go on concert tours to their schools of friendship, for example, in the Latvian SSR and the Moldavian SSR during the past scholastic year. Participation in the German-language section of the Students' Scientific Society (OTU) has developed into a tradition. "The Swallow" has warm relations with Ulan-Ude's boarding school number 1 in the Buryat ASSR, with Leningrad high school 241, with the Korzhovo high school in the Moldavian SSR, with the Siauleniai high school in the Lithuanian SSR, with the Krasnograd and Irpen number 2 high schools in the Ukrainian SSR, and with the dance ensemble "Borzhom" in the Georgian SSR. Hence the heavy exchange of letters by our "swallows." We maintain contact with the peoples' friendship clubs of 97 USSR schools but also with comrades in the German Democratic Republic and the people's republics of Hungary, Poland and Bulgaria. During the last scholastic year alone, we exchanged delegations with our friends in the Georgian, Moldavian, Latvian, Tadzhik and Ukrainian SSRs, in Leningrad and in the Buryat ASSR.

Let it be said in reply that the language days have grown specifically at our school, they are a natural attendant phenomenon of the considerable work of the Estonian and Russian language sections and are very essential in the formation of the school's appearance and in the activity of the club for friendship among peoples.

[Question] But we are probably not far off the path if we call Aseri high school trilingual.

[Answer] Precisely. It is certainly true that the German-language teachers here are excellent. They have established good contacts with Butzow's high school number 1 in the Schwerin district of the GDR. Both the pupils and the teachers have visited the GDR to improve their language skills. With our German friends we have exchanged textbook sets, drawings, handwork, children's books and other displays; we have swapped exercises for the mathematics and chemistry olympics, quiz game questions and other things. In order to gain a better command of the language and become more thoroughly acquainted with the GDR, we continually take part in the work of the OTU's German section. Our children have given a concert to OTU members and GDR tourists, they have acquainted their German comrades with our republic's student activity by exchanging letters, and they have performed well at OTU conferences and in German-language essay contests.

The very same, comparatively good knowledge of the language has made the German language weeks interesting to observe, too. Through their efforts, the teachers have gotten the entire school involved--from the first grade to the senior class--and they have achieved their goal in every respect: they have imparted a lot of knowledge to our children, set them to thinking about the problems of war and peace, and have shown that together we are strong in the struggle for peace. After all, one of the prerequisites for a permanent peace is friendship among nations.

[Question] These successes in educational and classroom work stem from an adequate knowledge of languages. From good teaching skills, too?

[Answer] Certainly. It seems to me that the teaching of German is smoother and more effective because the teaching methodology is better, more vital. The

teaching of German rests more on the everyday need for communication. They talk about their school and home neighborhood, about what they have to know in the theater, at an exhibition, and so forth. In the teaching of Russian they receive broader knowledge, they learn a lot on the basis of classic literature. For example, the pupils recite Pushkin's poems magnificently in class and rattle them off fluently, but all the same less time is set aside for the everyday spoken language. On the strength of my school's experiences, I venture to say that matters are still not shipshape with the methodology for teaching Russian. It is quite common that in the first few grades they begin to study it zealously, but this great enthusiasm wanes at the intermediate level. It is often easier to obtain the Russian necessary for communication outside the classroom, in athletic and amateur performance clubs, jointly in games, while working, dancing, by writing to pen pals, and particularly when comrades their age from other union republics are at our school on festival days and are visitors at the children's homes.

[Question] The bilingual school and the school principal?

[Answer] Especially at the outset, when a nucleus and traditions have not evolved and customs are lacking, there is a lot to do. Let everything be in two languages: directions, work plans, resolutions from meetings, announcements. Many a clever fellow takes selfish advantage of the circumstances: "I did not understand." At present, perhaps the problem in some respects is that the teacher who gives lessons in only one section does not know the other section's pupils sufficiently well. In general, however, when considering the bilingual school, it is true that to some extent it has to do with the leadership, it is basically the school leadership's problem. There is a lot to do, but benefits also spring up. To achieve proficiency in the languages with relatively little trouble in a high school--that is a great blessing and fortune.

12327

CSO: 1815/30

REGIONAL

ESTONIAN PROSECUTORS' CONFERENCE EMPHASIZES INCREASED LAW AND ORDER

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 10 Feb 85 p 3

[Text] An extended conference of the board of the Office of the Public Prosecutor of the Estonian SSR has taken place in Tallinn.

The conference examined the results of the work carried out by agencies of the Office of the Public Prosecutor in 1984 and the tasks for further strengthening law and order in 1985.

It was noted in reports and speeches that the main emphasis of the public prosecutor's office was the consistent realization of the directives of the CPSU Central Committee's resolution "On improving the preservation of law and order and strengthening efforts in the prevention of disrupting the law." In this regard, questions were brought to the forefront involving the fight with any encroachment on socialist property and with infringements of governmental discipline in the national economy. The task was given to support a determined uncompromising fight with theft, wastefulness, bad management, deception, poor-quality production, office abuses, corruption, and other similar negative influences on society. Attention was given to the need for prosecutors to increase their responsiveness to instances of official non-fulfillment of the legal duty to prosecute material losses caused by government, public, and cooperative organizations.

The fight against crime and other violations of the public order are not less important. Here, prosecutorial surveillance should be concentrated on unconditional support for the principle of the inevitable accountability and the legal means available for pressuring violators of the law. It should also be concentrated on the exposure and elimination of conditions which promote crime. At the center of attention is the old fight against parasitism, drunkenness and alcoholism, and neglect of minors. These situations must tangibly foster crime. In addition, the need to strengthen the role of the Office of the Prosecutor in coordination with the activities of law enforcement agencies in the fight against criminals and other violators of the law was emphasized. Strengthening cooperation among the Office of the Prosecutor, public organizations, and labor collectives was also emphasized.

Measures aimed at further raising the level of work in strengthening law and order by agencies of the Prosecutor's Office was affirmed.

The following participated in the work of the board: the second secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia A. Kudryavtsev, candidate member of the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the ESSR I. Toome, the deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the ESSR M. Vannas, the department head of the administrative agencies of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia P. Vasikov, the chairman of the Supreme Court of the ESSR R. Simson, Minister of Internal Affairs of the ESSE M. Tibar, the chairman of the Committee for State Security of the ESSR K. Kortelaynen, and the deputy director of the Main Committee of the board of the Prosecutor's Union of the SSR V. Kravtsev.

12877

CSO: 1800/236

REGIONAL

EDITORIAL DISCUSSES NEED TO INSTILL RESPECT FOR MANKIND

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 3 Feb 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Respect for Mankind"]

[Text] How great is the meaning and how lofty are the feelings which we, the people of a free labor society, accord to this laconic concept--respect for mankind. It is incorporated into the immutable law of our socialist existence and has become one of the principal elements of socialist culture and the basis of the soviet way of life.

Respect for mankind is a spiritual and moral value of socialism, and it has an enormous influence on the establishment of a highly developed spiritual and moral climate, and of humane and collectivistic relationships among people in society. Vladimir Il'ich Lenin, who dedicated many of his works to questions concerning socialist culture, emphasized this many times. The years and decades pass, but Lenin's words have not lost their relevance. During his life, Il'ich himself was the greatest example of a respectful, sensitive attitude towards mankind, and most of all towards the working man.

V.I. Lenin wrote that socialism "creates new and higher forms of human society". It requires a highly developed culture of human relations. In order to achieve this goal, our country has posed various tasks proportional to the growth of the Soviet republic in the different stages of socialist construction. However, their significance has been reduced to a single solution: a highly developed culture of human relations should be based on the advanced education of all members of society, and the concept of education encompasses both the level of knowledge and the possession of moral, ethical and esthetic standards in the course of human relations.

Today we have reached great heights in the area of general education and general culture. All of this is the indisputable privilege of people who are the masters of the world's first genuine democratic country, and of a society that is building socialism. We can claim with pride that illiteracy was eliminated a long time ago in our country, and that the Soviet people read more than any other nation in the world. The party and government have been tirelessly and broadly concerned about how the

treasures of world and soviet culture, in all their diversity, can more purposefully serve to broaden our horizon and better cultivate human qualities which will help to establish the most favorable standards for human relations.

No one will doubt the fact that the nature and spiritual level of human society are seen most clearly in people's interrelationships, which are built upon the most diverse contacts. These contacts are so numerous that they do not lend themselves to calculation. It would hardly be worth the undertaking. It is more important to know their nature, and, while striving for perfection, to subject all these factors to constant evaluation.

We are more and more convinced that a collective's successes in production directly depend on the general micro-climate within it. The demand raised by managers for a healthy and favorable climate in enterprises and institutions is entirely just. In many respects, it is achieved by the personal example of a manager who is in contact with his workers. It has been shown that a manager's authority is based not only on his knowledge of the business at hand, but on the authority of his business sense. This business sense culture entails not only the ability to make competent decisions concerning production, but also the responsibility to fulfill a pledge or word that has been given. The failure to fulfill these requirements amounts to nothing less than an evident lack of respect for the collective and the individual worker.

However, the editorial mail in TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA unfortunately still contains many letters and complaints from workers which essentially demonstrate a different manifestation of disrespect for mankind--and not only for the individual, but also for his troubles and spiritual needs. The reason for this is the absence of a business, and even a basic common sense. These manifestations vary in nature, and many of them mistakenly regard "trifles" and phenomena in personal relations as unavoidable and easily endured. But how can that be so?

For example, the climate in a workers' collective is often disrupted if a manager on any level prefers to establish authority by issuing coarse orders and decrees, by using rude language, and by substituting the methods of rational, respectful and patient persuasion with orders that are not discussed with the workers. Any insensitivity to a person can bring much heartache.

Many of the above-mentioned reprimands are contained in the mail addressed to the office of the Ministry of Consumer Services and trade enterprises. What else but disrespect can explain the attitude shown toward an inhabitant of Ashkhabad, the G.S. Muradov, a war veteran, who was promised several times that heating fuel would be delivered to him, but the promises were never fulfilled?

And can one call it respect when people seeking the services of salons and shoe repair shops or hairdressers and cannot find out what the state price is for work performed in them, and when they ask for the price-list, the workers in these salons and shops often reply with a crude refusal? For example, the collective letter written by inhabitants of our city about similar occurrences in the "Minutka" salon is evidence of this kind of behavior.

Readers point to the absence of business and basic common sense in their letters by presenting other facts, such as unwarranted mistrust, unwillingness to objectively investigate a dispute, and carelessness which results in people losing a great deal of working time for nothing. Poor business organization often brings a person much agitation. There are many examples of this. One example is the indifference shown by some managers of institutions that provide mass services, where there are no accommodations for people who are waiting, and visitors must stand for hours, in order, say, to obtain a passport and register necessary business documents. Another example is the failure, without apologies, to act on claims for various types of services, unwarranted delays in solving the simplest problems, etc.

Many letters which reach the editorial office suggest that people's disrespect toward each other in everyday life results in long, drawn-out conflicts, involving many legal disputes and much time is wasted in the resulting investigations. But if we would be more considerate, more respectful and more patient towards each other, we would regard the troubles of our neighbor with a generous heart and understanding, and a conflict might not arise.

The ability to respect mankind is one of the most beautiful qualities of character and an ennobling beginning for a human personality. This ability is not given to us at birth, but is cultivated, becomes established and is demonstrated from an early age in better examples and models. However, these facts prove that we still have many deficiencies and gaps in this area in education, in pre-school institutions, in general education schools and other educational institutions, in the family and in workers' collectives. At the same time, the cultivation of a culture of human relations is just as essential as the teaching of the ABC's of grammar. Each collective that is working out plans for educational work with people must give more attention to this problem, and not give it second billing. It is a problem of public importance.

12810

CSO: 1830/332

REGIONAL

SHORTCOMINGS IN EDUCATION LEAD TO SOCIAL PROBLEMS

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 1 Feb 85 p 1

[Editorial: "The Legal Education of Youth"]

[Text] A highly developed legal standard is one of the most important factors for the harmonious development of the soviet man and the growth of his social activity. This is a broad concept. It includes both legal knowledge and an intelligent attitude towards the law, and entails a mastery of the legal aspects of the Marxist-Leninist ideology and scientific world-outlook. And this standard must be mastered beginning in one's youth.

The basic law of our country--the Constitution of the USSR--is the greatest source of ideas and statutes which aids young men and women in acquiring the necessary reserve of practical, political, moral and legal knowledge which makes it possible for them to become oriented to everyday life. The Constitution promotes ideological tempering, the development of an active civic role and responsibility for social causes and the fate of the Soviet state.

A growing youth comprehends the morals of socialist society and social behavior within the family, school, Pioneer and Komsomol organizations, technical college, institute and labor collective.

The school has an especially important role. Students in the higher courses acquire without fail fundamental knowledge about the Soviet state and law. Instruction concerning the law is also conducted through extra-curricular work. Discussions, quizzes, competitions and the clubs for young (dzerzhinsty, or Pioneer leaders of Class Three A) and young friends of the militia serve the goals of instruction about law. For example, the juridical city olympiad for school children which was held last year in Ashkhabad was quite beneficial. They should support this undertaking in other cities and villages of the republic also.

Legal aspects have become an integral part of the educational process in professional-technical schools.

But life indicates that there are many shortcomings in educational work with young people. There are still many young people who are not occupied either with studies or labor. Spending one's time in idleness often leads to misdemeanors and crimes. Connected with this is the intolerable practice whereby the administrators of schools and trade schools dismiss students without the consent of commissions for the affairs of minors and transfer them to other educational institutions. All the diversity of educational facilities is reflected in the activity of labor collectives, whose functions have now become much wider and richer. A great amount of attention is being given to introducing to the life of the collectives new ceremonies which foster the workers' pride and a high civic spirit, such as festive dedications to workers, "getting acquainted" parties for the generations--veterans meeting with graduating students from schools and trade schools. A great deal of instructional work is being conducted in such collectives, as for example the Chardzhou Chemical Plant im. V.I. Lenin and the "Turkmenneft'" enterprise.

The party and state are making great demands on labor collectives for the cultivation of a deserved renewal of the working class and highly intelligent and disciplined citizens. Nevertheless, the educational possibilities of the collective are far from being fully utilized. The administration of an enterprise still often refuses to give someone a job based on orders from commissions for the affairs of minors. Such instances occurred in the Ashkhabad Soft Drink Plant, the Krasnovodsk Bread Combine and the Tashauz Garment Factory. Concern over the appointment of working youth to one or another factory is still not apparent everywhere.

Thefts committed by teenagers are often motivated by a desire to obtain money for alcohol. In a number of cases, a distorted idea about a sense of comradely solidarity emerges as a motive for group crimes, especially for hooliganism. Therefore, it is especially important to mold an intolerant attitude both in word and deed, in young men and women toward any deviations from the norms of communist morals and law.

The instilling of an awareness of the law [pravovaya propaganda] which takes into account the needs and interests of young people is the responsibility of Komsomol committees, soviet organs, legal institutions, economic managers and social organizations. Lectures, discussions, reports on judicial themes and "question-and-answer" evenings are simple and popular means for influencing young people. The republic's judicial organs and the "Znanie" society are undertaking specific measures in this regard. Workers from the republic's office of the public prosecutor are frequent guests at the No 22 school in Ashkhabad (and the SPTU-13) Agricultural Professional-Technical School-13. They were even able to organize an interesting discussion with fifth grade students. But there still exists evidence of unnecessary "juridization" [juridizatsya] of oral presentations and the selection of narrowly specialized themes that are not of immediate interest to a large number of young people.

Teenagers and young men and women spend a significant amount of their time inside the walls of a school, an institution of higher learning or an enterprise. The "fruits of education," so to speak often appear, where the young people live and spend their leisure time. It is necessary to increase work among young people in their home and to make their everyday micro-climate more healthy. A well thought-out organization for the leisure time of students and working youth is an urgent problem.

Among those engaged in this important one might even say bothersome work, one must list A.I. Chistyakova, an inspector for work with minors in the Turkmen Minkomkhoz [Ministry of the Municipal Service]. This is already the second year that Chistyakova, the Ministry and the Republic Committee for the Industrial Trade Unions have conducted a competition for better organization of educational work in the home. Thanks to this, the work has been revived and many qualified pedagogues and persons actively engaged in public life have joined in this work. Good experience has been gained in the ZhEU [zhilichno-ekspluatatsionny uchastok] Housing Operations Unit in the Leninskiy Rayon of Ashkhabad, the Chardzhou Housing Operation Trust and the Krasnovodsk ZhEu, No 3.

Unfortunately, good experience is not becoming the general rule. Work with minors in their home has been weakly organized in Tedzhen and Tashauz. One of the reasons for this is the absence of accommodations. For example, until now the Ashkhabad City Executive Committee has not been able to assign space for work with children and teenagers in the enormous Gaudan housing complex. Such lack of attention on the part of local Soviets is inadmissible. Legal work is an inseparable part of the communist education of the rising generation. And as the June 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee emphasized red tape and formalities are intolerable in this matter. Problems concerning legal education should be examined constantly in sessions of the Soviets and in meetings of executive committees and permanent commissions.

The most urgent problem of educating parents, in so far as young people's attitude toward legal values depends to a large extent on their parents' personal behavior and their moral and legal positions, borders upon the legal education of teenagers and young adults. Parents who do not fulfill their responsibilities to educate their children deserve severe censure. It must not be forgotten that these responsibilities have been given the rank of constitution recognition.

From learning to conviction and to a conscious habit to follow the command of the law--such is the logical path for educating legal consciousness in the developing personality. And the wider the road to legal knowledge is opened to teenagers and young men and women, the more consciously they will relate to socialist law and to great social values, and the process of educating the new man will have greater results.

12810

CSO: 1830/332

REGIONAL

UZBEKS REIN IN 'DEGENERATE' DISCOTHEQUES

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 3 Feb 85 p 3

[Article by M. Spektor, head instructor at the Tashkent State Conservatory, and T. Kulevas, correspondent for PRAVDA VOSTOKA: "Fighters for Light Music Are Needed"]

[Text] A long time has passed since we argued about the discotheque. We called it a new form of leisure time and passionately argued about its usefulness.

Ten years ago there were only a few discotheques. Last year there were 115 of them in Uzbekistan. It would seem that their large number and popularity among young people should indicate a very healthy state of affairs. But recently the collegium of the republic's Ministry of Culture summed up the results of the certification of vocal and instrumental ensembles and discotheques. Only 48 discotheques passed the test. Eleven clubs were given time to improve their programs. Seventeen clubs were disbanded. The remainder evaded the examination (attestatiya).

Due to the absence of scripts and sound tracks, the work of 15 of the 18 discotheques in the Fergana Oblast have come to a halt. Ninety-five percent of the repertoire of discotheques in the Palace of Culture of the Tekstil'shchik (avrovykh [translation not available] Fabrics Combine im. the 50th Anniversary of the Uzbek SSR in Mamagan consisted of foreign variety programs, films and unlicensed records. The discotheque of the Uzbek SSR Ministry of Energy has been turned into a place for the entertainment of lovers of alcohol. Two disco clubs within the Andizhan Oblast Komsomol Committee refused to participate in the survey. During the course of the survey it was discovered that there are many unregistered, so-called commercial discotheques which have become hotbeds of musical bad taste and vulgarity that are alien to our ideology.

How has it happened that the discotheque movement, which was begun by enthusiasts, has fallen into the hands of those not too concerned with both the music and the culture of the people?

It is even more of a pity since the enthusiasts in Tashkent were among the first in the country. The program "Look Back in Anger" produced by Il'khom, the first disco club in the republic, received a special prize for "high ideological and political content" at the first inter-republic festival competition for discotheques held in Riga in 1976. Later there was their program "Mother's Atomic Heart," and there were also the programs "Chilean Symphony" and "Oxygen"

produced by the Gramophone disco club of the Tashkent Aviation Production Association im. Chkalov. These programs represent an integral, impressive artistic phenomenon which cultivates industriousness and civic spirit, and makes one a better, purer and ennobled person. The article "The Discotheque--Tashkent-style" which appeared in the national magazine THE CLUB AND AMATEUR ART was a recognition of the discovery of a publicistic concept by the Tashkent people.

Discotheque--Tashkent-style--this concept included not only the creative, but the organizational side of the new business. A council for discotheques was created under the municipal Komsomol committee, and one of the authors of these lines became a member of it. The basic tasks of the council included: coordination and management of the activity of disco clubs, control over their ideological and artistic direction, the offering of methodical help to new collectives, correlation and dissemination of experience and participation in the preparation and conducting of various festivals, competitions and creative meetings. People came from all over the country to Tashkent, even from recognized centers of the discotheque movement such as Moscow, Riga, Tallinn and Novosibirsk, in order to gain experience.

Inspired by its successes, the council took it upon itself to solve the most urgent problems. They knocked on all the doors--and everything seemed then to be within their power. They appealed to the managers of homes and palaces of culture, for the discotheque itself is also a type of club work. They calculated how many days a year the halls of club institutions were empty while discotheques do not have their own permanent facilities.

Equipment has always been a sore question. As a rule, only individual disco clubs, which belong to large trade union organizations, managed to obtain the necessary equipment. The discotheque council endeavored to regulate the distribution of equipment at hand and appealed to the Ministry of Trade in this matter, from which no answer has been received. The council also voiced the fear which, as we now see from the examining commission's data, has come true: the enthusiasts acquired expensive equipment through their own means and then "worked them off" at weddings and in cafes and restaurants. How can one talk about the esthetic and educational value of such discotheques?

There are not enough records, slides and informational literature. As a result, organizers have begun to follow the path of least resistance--a minimum of information and a maximum of dances. The worst thing is that the discotheques have become dependent upon the "blackmarket." It is paradoxical, but it is a fact: it is easier to obtain the newest foreign record than a record or tape (zapis') of popular Soviet musicians issued several years earlier. This is also one of the reasons behind the "passion" for Western articles and the appearance of dealers, and moonlighters (shabashnik) who have access to scarce musical products and have found in the paying discotheques a convenient form of trade in all sorts of musical contraband. All this plays into the hands of our ideological adversaries who are trying to see to it that a different style of behavior among our youth would change, with time, into another way of life.

Far from the best types of Western music predominate in the programs of the majority of discotheques. The level of professionalism is low, the production work is weak and the actors' playing is feeble. The leaders do not have any experience in working with the public and do not know how to handle the equipment. Such are the conclusions of the examining commission.

It seems that there is no doubt that the leaders and other participants in the programs--technicians, operators, script writers--must be educated. The Tashkent Council of Discotheques has come out in support of this. As such, it obtained the following: The Uzbek Council of Trade Unions adopted a resolution on the creation of republic-level courses for training heads of discotheques and managers of schools for teaching the art of dancing to the masses. But the resolution remains only on paper. Seminars that are conducted once a year in the oblasts and once every 2 years in the republic level can in no way be a substitution for constant and intensive instruction.

However, the enthusiasts' most important dream of creating an interdepartmental republic educational methods center and a unified republic set of regulations on discotheques has not been realized. If this dream were realized, the discotheque would find unified, competent leadership, a single boss. This has happened in many cities in the RSFSR and the Baltic republics. Our children have seen the advantages of unification and have fought for it for a long time, but unsuccessfully. The Tashkent Council of Discotheques has gradually ceased to exist. The municipal Komsomol committee has been unable to cope with the problem, and indeed cannot cope with all its problems alone.

In its present state, the discotheque has concentrated on all the problems of young people's leisure time. The most important of those problems is that of dissociation and the absence of unified leadership. One should be surprised if the development of the discotheques did not follow that road.

Naturally, this dissociation became evident during the conducting of the examination, to which many discotheques from the systems of public education, vocational-technical education and other departments did not present themselves.

It inspires optimism that the Ministry of Culture has taken this matter under its control. But it is a pity because now it is more difficult to correct the situation than to begin it anew. Here is a typical fact. Many discotheques have been disbanded by decision of the commission. In addition, there are rumors that "the disbanded continue to operate?" This does not indicate a naive lack of understanding of the situation, but rather is evidence of an inveterate habit of complete lack of control. After having enjoyed full freedom for a long time, how can they now become restricted and subjugated?

Once discotheque goers loved to repeat the words of the president of the Novosibirsk Amateur Association "Terpsikhor," Gennadiyi Alferenko: ("The car of the discotheque idea has rushed headlong, but the turtle of its realization has only gotten going.") Everything is fine now with the turtle. But what about the car? Have we not lost it from view? Have we not forgotten about the discotheque's possibilities as a cultivator of musical, and not only musical, tastes?

The ideological struggle, a struggle for the hearts and minds of people, and primarily of our youth, is going on not only in the international arena. The lines of this struggle, it seems, pass through such spheres of life far from politics as entertainment, leisure, clothing and, finally, hair styles. And when this is forgotten and the work is left to drift on its own and parcelled out to people by chance, alien styles begin to infiltrate, and with them a way of life and mode of thinking. Such is the lesson of the history of the discotheque movement in our republic.

12810

CSO: 1830/348

REGIONAL

KIRGHIZ ACADEMY MEMBER ON WESTERN VIEWS OF LANGUAGE POLICY

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 13 Jan 85 p 3

[Article by A. Orusbaev, deputy scientific director, Institute of Language and Literature, Kirghiz SSR Academy of Science and candidate of philological sciences: "What the Sovietologists Pass Over in Silence"]

[Text] The written form of the Kirghiz language is of the same age as our republic. As is well known, on 14 October 1924, the Kirghiz first obtained their national statehood with the system of Soviet organs and institutions, which operated in the national language. The formation of the national language was begun, without which the development of contemporary culture is inconceivable. At the same time, this gave a powerful stimulus to the development and broadening of the sphere of utilization of both the spoken and written language.

The Kirghiz language became an academic subject for the first time. Its functioning as an academic scientific discipline began after the decision on establishment in the national schools of children's education in the native language. Today, the Kirghiz language is widely used in economy, science, culture, execution of social and political measures, business, services and many other spheres of life in the republic. This is occasioned by the fact that the nature of Soviet society itself promotes the development and flourishing of the national languages.

This is the truth about the social functions of the Kirghiz language. There are, however, attempts to present tendentious and even gross falsifications of our achievements in this area of socialist cultural building.

The addresses of the falsifiers of the development of the Soviet East are well known: they are the state and private scientific research centers of the USA, England, the FRG, France and other bourgeois states.

The basic directions in distortion by the anticommunists of the process and results of cultural building in the Central Asian republics relate to falsification of the theoretical foundations of Leninist national policy and the identification of the policy of rapprochement of nations and socialist national cultures, conducted by the CPSU, with forced assimilation, i.e. Russification.

Our ideological adversaries persistently attempt to present the struggle of the party for the triumph of the principles of socialist internationalism as a policy of liquidation of national distinctiveness. They pervert the history of the formation of the Union of the SSR and the development of the union republics, and try to present the struggle against manifestations of bourgeois nationalism as measures directed at the liquidation of the independence of national minorities.

One of the main theses of the falsifiers consists in the invented "conflict situations" in the national language life of the peoples of Central Asia, which allegedly result in "discrimination against national languages." Thus, one of the authors of "Spravochnaya Kniga o Sovetskikh Natsiyakh" [Reference Book of Soviet Nations], Allen Hetmanek, in the article, "Kirgizstan i Kirgizy" [Kirghizstan and the Kirghiz], trying to elucidate the special features of national consciousness, tries to convince the reader of the presence, particularly among some members of the Kirghiz intelligentsia with nationalist aspirations, of dissatisfaction with Russian loanwords.

Concern for the spoken language, as well as for linguistic precision and purity, called for by V.I. Lenin, remains within the purview of Soviet linguists, regardless of their nationality. But A. Hetmanek's inflation of acts of language planning into some sort of "forcible propagation of the Russian language" and his significant fabrications regarding the fact that elements allegedly exist among the Kirghiz who "resent the presence of Russians" must be taken as provocations.

Linguistic practice in the union republics and in the country as a whole is developed on the basis of socialist productive relations, which lead objectively to the assignment of one language, from among the 130 languages, as the means of inter-nationality communication. This language has been chosen by the peoples themselves on a purely voluntary basis.

Many Western specialists recognize that national language-Russian language bilingualism serves interests which are national in form, socialist in content and international in the cultural spirit of fraternal peoples. M. Rivkin, a professor at City College of the City University of New York and head of the program of Russian research, who often publishes articles on Central Asia, notes, in recognizing the importance of the Russian language, that it is the means of mastering modern science, technology and culture, but that "there is no linguistic Russification in this and there is, at the same time, a genuine renaissance of the Turkic languages."

Even outspoken anticommunists are forced to recognize the immense successes of Soviet linguistic building. But without questioning the fact that Russian is the language of inter-nationality communication, Yaroslav Bilinskiy, a professor of political science at the University of Delaware (USA), for example, asserts that the spread of the Russian language is accompanied by a decline in some ancient national languages.

It is not difficult to determine the purpose of such assertions. It consists in disinforming the Western public regarding the linguistic life of the Soviet peoples by distorting the real facts. Thus, for example, the results of the 1979 all-union census are placed in doubt in order to lead its readers to wonder whether "the Russian language is an instrument of assimilation." This openly provocative trick is directed, first of all, at undermining and depreciating the significance of the results of interaction and mutual enrichment of the national cultures and languages of the peoples of the USSR.

As is well known, the process of rapprochement of the Soviet national cultures is a complex dialectical phenomenon, which reflects the specific nature of the development of national and international matters within the context of socialist society. Languages, as one form of the existence of cultures, develop in the USSR in accordance with the socially conditioned natural laws of dialectical interaction between the general and the particular, the new and the old, the developing and the moribund, the conscious and the spontaneous. The bourgeois falsifiers cannot - or rather, do not want to - recognize the fact that the voluntary and conscious choice of the Russian language as the language of inter-nationality communication is not fortuitous. As is well known, it is explained by a number of objective reasons, among which is the important fact that each union republic in the country, as a result of the nationwide division of labor and specialization, occupies a definite place in the national economic complex of the USSR and represents a structural unity in the single economic mechanism.

Our ideological adversaries deliberately do not differentiate national language-Russian language bilingualism from other types of bilingualism which exist in many bourgeois states. The principal difference of national language-Russian language bilingualism consists in the fact that it functions on the basis of equality of languages, which has been raised to the level of a constitutional law. Under these conditions, the languages of the peoples of the USSR and the language of inter-nationality communication function in a parallel manner, harmoniously supplementing each other in various spheres of the social life of Soviet people. But the falsifiers of the language policy of our state do not find these real facts convenient. They seek out the slightest deviations from the general direction of national language development and hasten to announce that "bilingualism creates great discomforts for the peoples of Central Asia and the policy of bilingualism signifies a constantly greater intrusion of the Russian language into the sphere of public life and a forced retreat of the national languages into the area of private and family relations." Moreover, they attempt to involve Soviet scholars in pointless discussions. Their purpose is obvious: to revive old pan-Islamic and pan-Turkic ideas in the hope of discrediting the achievements of the Soviet peoples in the area of cultural revolution.

The history of the land of the Soviets attests to the consistent and purposeful conduct by the Communist Party and the Soviet state of the Leninist national language policy. This democratic policy has ensured the development of all national languages on the basis of equality of rights and freedom.

In the process of development of social functions, grammatical systems and lexical resources, it has become evident that the languages of large nations are naturally richer, more developed and more widely distributed, in comparison with languages of smaller nations and small nationalities.

It is precisely these and a number of other socially, historically and linguistically conditioned reasons which serve as the active factor in the promotion of the Russian language as the means of inter-nationality communication and development of a harmonious nationality language-Russian language bilingualism.

The factors mentioned above also determine the major social indications of the spiritual life of Soviet society, of our social system and of the Soviet way of life, about which the ideologists of anti-Soviet linguistic doctrines deliberately remain silent.

12249

CSO: 1830/420

13 May 1985

REGIONAL

ON ACCURATE LITERATURE TRANSLATIONS INTO NATIONAL LANGUAGES

Ashkhabad IZVESTIYA AKADEMII NAUK TURKMENSKOY SSR: SERIYA OBSHCHESTVENNYKH NAUK in Russian No 2, Jul 84 (signed to press 4 Jul 84) pp 83-85

[Article by G.M. Gel'dyyeva, department for philosophy and law of the Turkmen SSR Academy of Sciences: "Artistic Translation--An Important Means for Mutual Enrichment of the National Cultures"]

[Text] The friendship of nations is one of the achievements of socialism and is a powerful driving force in Soviet society and an inexhaustible source for the creativity of the workers of all nationalities and peoples in the USSR.² The interests of communist construction demand further improvement in national relations and a strengthening of the creative community of peoples of the USSR in all areas of life, including the development of culture.

The report of K.U. Chernenko at the June (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum emphasized the importance of observing new positive developments in national relations, of thoroughly analyzing the tendencies for nations to prosper and come together, and of finding those forms of work that open up even more room for the mutual enrichment of the cultures of our peoples.³

Soviet literature formed as a unified international literature. Because of this, the creativity of Navoya, Makhtumkuli, A. Pushkin, L. Tolstoy, A. Chekhov, T. Shevchenko, M. Gorki, V. Mayakovskiy, Ya. Raynis and many other great writers and poets has become the property of all the peoples of our country, fruitfully influencing the development of their national cultures.

One of the important means of creative mutual enrichment of national cultures is the artistic translation, which has great importance for the development of the multinational Soviet literature. Each national literature puts forth from its ranks talents and creates outstanding artistic works. Through translation, the best works of fraternal literature become national property, and with the help of these works the peoples of our country become familiar with the life, history, customs and traditions of other peoples. As V.I. Lenin expressed it, "language is the most important means of human intercourse."¹

A.M. Gorki once wrote: "It would be ideal if every work of every nationality included in the USSR could be translated into the languages of all of the union

nationalities. In that event, we would all learn more rapidly to understand each other's national-cultural qualities and characteristics, and that understanding, of course, would greatly accelerate the process of creating that unified socialist culture that, without erasing the individual features of all of the clans, would create a single majestic and formidable socialist culture renewing the whole world."¹⁰ The development of translation work in the USSR is evidence of the strengthening cultural ties of socialist nations. We see the artistic translation as one of the means for the mutual influence of the cultures of the socialist nations using the materials of Turkmenistan. In Turkmen historiography, the indicated problem was not being worked out in the period under review. Under the conditions of advanced socialism, the problems of the artistic translation acquire particular importance. Therefore, much attention is being paid to the questions of the theory and practice of translation. A prominent role in this matter was played by the Council for Artistic Translation founded in 1961 in association with the USSR Union of Writers. The council helped in the further development of translation work.

For literary people, translation work is not just a unique school of artistic mastery but a powerful means for the creative assimilation of the experience of fraternal peoples. In this connection, the Soviet Government carried out measures directed toward improving translation work. In 1958 in Alma-Ata, the first regional conference took place on the translation of literature from Russian into the languages of the peoples of Central Asia, Kazakhstan and Azerbaijan. The conference summarized the results of the substantial work done in the area of translation in these republics during the Soviet period.

In Frunze in December 1961, there was another regional conference on the artistic translation. Participating in this work were translators from Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kirghizia, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan as well as a group of translators from Moscow. At this conference, they discussed the state and tasks of translating artistic literature and they noted the successes in this area. In addition, serious errors and shortcomings were revealed. In June 1970, there was an All-Union Conference of Translators in Moscow, which summarized results, generalized the experience of artistic translation from national languages into Russian and from Russian into the languages of Central Asia, and on this basis outlined ways and methods to improve translation work. These seminars-conferences helped to do even more to strengthen the fraternal ties between the workers of the republics of Central Asia and Kazakhstan.

In 1961 in Moscow, for the purpose of providing effective and constant help to Turkmen literary people, Russian writers established a Council on Turkmen Literature in association with the secretariat of the USSR Union of Writers under the chairmanship of P. Skosyrev. The council was called upon to popularize translations of Turkmen literature into Russian and to devote its attention to all that is new in poetry and prose, dramaturgy and literary criticism. These measures helped to develop and improve artistic translation. Thanks to artistic translation, the outstanding representatives of Russian and Soviet classical literature (A. Pushkin, M. Lermontov, N.V. Gogol, M. Gorki, A.P. Chekhov, V. Mayakovskiy, M. Sholokhov, S. Vurgun, B. Kerbabayev, M. Auezov, Ch. Autmatov, R. Gamzatov and many others) became known in all corners

of our country. Representatives of the first generation of Turkmen writers--B. Kerbabayev, K. Orazov, R. Saidov, K. Seytliyev and B. Annanurov*--translated Russian literature into Turkmen. Thanks to their work, by the 1930's Turkmen readers were becoming familiar with advanced Russian literature and were reading the classics of Russian and Soviet literature in their native language.

As a result of the development of translation work, the Turkmen reader had the opportunity to familiarize himself with the works of writers of other fraternal republics. Translations into Turkmen of the epic poem "Aby" by M. Auezov and of the novels "Navoi" /Navoi/ by Aybek, "Lyudi nashikh dnei" /People of Our Days/ by Sadybekov and "Priznayu sebya vinovym" /I Admit My Guilt/ by Dzh. Ikrami marked the beginning of great achievements in the art of translation. Such works in prose and poetry as "Indiyskaya Ballada" /Indian Ballad/ and "Khasan-arbakesh" by M. Tursan-zade, "Bukhara" /Bukhara/ by S. Ayni, "Kashmirskaia pesnya" /Kashmir Song/ and "Sil'neye buri" /Stronger Than a Storm/ by S. Rashidov, selected works of Berdak, "Rubai" /The Rubayyat/ by O. Khayyam, "Stikhi" /Poems/ by Aby, "Dzhamilya" and "Materinskoye pole" /Mother's Field/ by Ch. Aytmatov, Uzbek, Tajik and Kazakh folk tales translated and published in the separate collections "Simurg" by Kh. Alimdzhan and "Smelye druz'ya" /Brave Friends/ by S. Omarov and the Karaklapak folks destan "Sorok devushek" /Forty Girls/ became the property of the Turkmen people and enriched their artistic culture. The well-known Kazakh critic M. Karatayev wrote in this regard: "Our literature is multilingual and many streams bring their waves into the mighty sea of the artistic literature of the USSR. But greater efforts are needed in two directions to make that sea accessible to all of the people inhabiting the USSR. In the first place, Russian literature and the literature of fraternal peoples should resound not only in their native languages but also in Kazakh, Turkmen, Bashkir, in short, in all dialects. In the second place, all of the best that is created in the languages of the fraternal republics must resound in Russian."⁹

At the request of the Turkmen SSR Union of Writers, a special department was set up in the early 1970's at the Moscow Literary Institute imeni A.M. Gorki for training translators from Turkmen into the languages of the other peoples of the USSR.

In the 1960's and 1970's, as before, the propagandists of the literature of Central Asia and Kazakhstan were the writers and poets themselves and not professional translators. They did many translations from the language of the original. For example, the works of Azerbaijan, Uzbek, Kazakh, Kirghiz and Karakalpak writers were translated, which had a positive impact. A translation from the original preserves the work's basic content as well as the national color. An example of this is B. Kerbabayev's translation of "Rubai" by Omar Khayyam. Such translations helped the writers-translators become more familiar with the life, customs, habits and temperament as well as the past and present of fraternal peoples. It is for this reason that particular attention is being paid to the training of skilled translators by creative organizations.

A very important indicator of the spread of the exchange of intellectual values is the increase in the quantity of translated literature. In 1968, the total number of

* Turkmen SSR Central State Archives, folio 702, number 1, d. 73, sheet 14
**Ibid.

copies of translated publications in the country exceeded 50 million, including 14.6 million copies in national languages.⁴ In 1970, artistic literature (excluding children's) in our country was translated from 97 languages of the peoples of the world into 49 languages of the peoples of the USSR. In 1980, 313 titles of books and pamphlets were published in the Turkmen language with a total of 5.4 million copies, and 96 titles with 2.3 million copies were translations. At the same time, 31 titles of pamphlets and books with 1.5 million copies were translated from Turkmen into Russian and other languages of the peoples of the USSR.⁵ In the 10th Five-Year Plan alone, more than 200 works of Turkmen writers were translated into Russian and other languages of the peoples of our country.¹⁵ Just in 1974, the works of Turkmen writers were translated and published in 24 languages of the peoples of the USSR.⁶

The works of 56 poets make up the anthology of Turkmen poetry "Vysokoe solntse," published in Russian in 1976.¹² The works of the national author of Turkmenistan B. Kerbabayev have been translated into more than 50 languages of the peoples of the USSR and foreign countries. This shows that Turkmen Soviet literature has become nationally known. The translation of many Turkmen works into Russian and the languages of the peoples of our country put them in the same category as the best works of the multinational literature. Contemporary Turkmen literature owes much to the translations of N. Tikhonov, A. Tarkovskiy, N. Atarov, G. Shengeli, G. Veselkov, A. Aborskiy, V. Permyakov, Yu. Gordienko, L. Shchipakhinaya, S. Baruedin and many other prose writers and poets, who have contributed greatly to the propaganda of Turkmen poetry and prose.¹⁷

The local translators V. Kurditskiy and Yu. Belov played a significant role in propagandizing the works of Turkmen writers and in translating them into Russian.*

The works of B. Kerbabayev, Kh. Der'yayev, B. Seytakov, K. Seytliyev, K. Kurbannepe-sov, A. Atadzhanov, Kh. Ismailov and others have been translated and published in Russian and other languages of the peoples of the USSR. In recent times, the novels "Surovyye dni" and "Chernyy karavan" by K. Kuliyeu, "Slezy Turana" and "Krusheniye Velikogo Turana" by R. Esenov, "Glaza sledopyta" by B. Khudaynazarov and other works of Turkmen writers have come out in Russian translation.

The poems and anecdotes of Kemine were translated and printed in many languages of the peoples of the USSR--Russian, Ukrainian, Azerbaijan, Tajik, Kirghiz, Tatar, Chuvash and others. Space was provided for Kemine's poems and anecdotes in the newspapers RYDANS'KA BUKOVINA (Ukraine), EDEBIYAT GAZETI (Azerbaijan), KAZAKH EDEBIYATY and ZHETISU (Kazakhstan) as well as in the Chuvash journal SUNZHAL and the Tajik journal TOCHIKISTON.¹¹

At the present time, Turkmen literature is translated not only into the languages of the peoples of the USSR but it is also finding recognition abroad. The works of B. Seytakov and N. Sarykhanov appeared in English, and the story "Upryamets" by Kh. Ismailov was published in Bulgaria, Hungary and Romania. "An inspired translation," said Leonid Sovolev, "is almost always a feat of unique self-sacrifice. And those Russian poets and prose writers who perform this feat to develop Soviet literature merit profound respect and gratitude."¹⁶ The works of the national literatures that

*Turkmen SSR Central State Archives, folio 702, number 1, d. 73, sheet 14

have been translated into Russian are finding new life and are becoming the property of millions of readers in the most varied corners of our vast country and beyond its borders.¹⁷

The works of the writers and poets of the republic are imbued with the ideas of fraternal friendship of peoples and love for the socialist fatherland and Soviet people, the builders of communism. Turkmen writers consider it their sacred duty to familiarize the republic's population with the achievements of Russian and world literature. Mutual translations of the literatures of fraternal peoples make it possible to get to know the intellectual world, customs, temperament and traditions of each people, with all that is progressive in their culture, thus contributing to the further approximation of the peoples of our country. Strong friendship binds, for example, Lithuanian and Turkmen writers and poets. It is difficult to overestimate the importance of the works of S. Ovezberdyev, who translated into Turkmen three books of poems by E. Mezheylaitis. In turn, the works of K. Seytliyev, A. Khaidov, N. Dzhumayev, A. Kovusov and T. Esenov have been translated in Lithuania.

Soviet multinational literature is being created in dozens of languages. The Azerbaijani poet Samed Vurgun compared it with a "polyphonic orchestra," where "each instrument reflects the voice of an individual people, and all of these sounds together form a melody of socialist poetry." One can add that the artistic translation successfully performs the role of the conductor's baton in this orchestra. Because of this, the literature of each people of the USSR becomes near and understandable for the Soviet peoples of whatever nationality.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Lenin, V.I., "Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy" [Complete Works] Vol 25, p 258.
2. "On Preparing for the 50th Anniversary of the Formation of the USSR," decree of the CPSU Central Committee, 21 February 1972, Moscow, 1972, p 4.
3. Chernenko, K.U., report at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum, SOVETSKAYA KULTURA, 16 June 1983, p 4.
4. PECHAT' USSR V 1980 GODU Moscow, 1981, pp 48-49.
5. PECHAT' USSR V 1968 GODU Moscow, 1969, pp 24-28.
6. PECHAT' USSR V 1974 GODU Moscow, 1975, p 21.
7. Mamelov, A., "Stranitsa iz vzaimosvyazey bratskikh literature" [Page From the Interrelationships of Fraternal Literatures], Ashkhabad, 1979, pp 11-12.
8. Kuznetsov, Yu., "Druz'ya na pyati kontinentakh" [Friends on Five Continents], Ashkhabad, 1963.
9. Karatayev, M., "Mirovozzreniye i masterstvo" [World View and Mastery], Alma-Ata, 1965, pp 106-107.
10. PRAVDA, 17 February 1934.
11. TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA, 17 December 1971.
12. TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA, 11 May 1976.
13. TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA, 15 May 1976.
14. TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA, 2 October 1980.
15. TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA, 4 October 1980.
16. Ibid.
17. VECHERNIY ASHKHABAD, 2 October 1980.

COPYRIGHT: Izdatel'stvo "Ylym". "Izvestiya Akademii nauk Turkmenskoy SSR, seriya obshchestvennykh nauk", 1984

REGIONAL

NEW BOOK OUTLINES RENEWAL OF KIRGHIZ POETRY

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 16 Jan 85 p 4

[Article by V. Shapovalov, candidate of philological sciences: "Understanding the Essence of Renewal"]

[Text] The primary factor in literary criticism, its strategic component, so to speak, is the approach to literature as a system which develops, which possesses internal stability and which acts in the historical social and cultural experience of mankind as a link in the continual successive connection of epochs. In this understanding of literature lies the purport of every aspect of its study - both the narrowly directed, which analyzes a particular aspect or an individual work, and the generalized study, which traces the historical paths of national literatures. Without this approach, which may be termed "functional historical," literary critical analysis is devoid of meaning. In this regard, the book, "Obnovlennaya Sut' Natsional'noy Poezii" [The Renewed Essence of National Poetry], by Professor E. Ozmitel', Doctor of Philological Sciences, must be mentioned.

The new study by this scholar is devoted to the processes of formation, development and ideological and artistic enrichment of Soviet Kirghiz poetry. Two of its aspects merit particularly great attention. The first is the fact that the material of Kirghiz poetry is a system which dominates in the national literary process and is always found in the purview of criticism and literary study. It is easy for the most detailed research to be lost in the extensive list of works on this question, but the book by E.K. Ozmitel' is distinguished by secure methodology, theoretical thoroughness and fundamentality of approach. This circumstance determines, in fact, the book's second positive component: in a whole group of studies on problems of the historical development of Soviet poetry, published in recent years in our country, interesting historical and factual data are summarized, but the theoretical approach, in a number of cases, has remained as though "in the background" of research on problems.

The book, "Obnovlennaya Sut' Natsional'noy Poezii," in fact, makes up for a certain theoretical deficiency in the sense that the latest achievements of literary critical methodology are placed at its foundation. These include systematic-typological and functional historical approaches in their dialectical correlations.

*Ozmitel', E. "Obnovlennaya Sut' Natsional'noy Poezii", Frunze, Kyrgyzstan, 1984.

The attentive reader will find the answer to many questions in this book. In the first part, a conception is formed of national poetry as a historically conditioned integral artistic system and its fundamental ideological and esthetic origin is revealed: the dynamics of embodiment and expression in it of the method of socialist realism. First and foremost, this is a characteristic of the phasic nature of Kirghiz poetry, which precisely defines and systematizes the historical specificity of the development of poetic principles.

Present problems of the writer's integrity and of the social consciousness of his creative conception are raised in the article, "Politicheskaya kultura khudozhnika i poeticheskoe tvorchestvo" [The Artist's Political Culture and Poetic Creativity]. Supported by Leninist teachings on the party spirit of literature and by the documents of the CPSU congresses and plenums, the author introduces the concept of the artist's "political culture" as the expression "of conscious interest on the part of the individual and the collective in the practical realization of the interests... of the class and the potential possibilities of society." In this, his point of departure is the well known Leninist formulation: "The aim of political culture and political education is the training of true communists, who are capable of overcoming falsehood and prejudices and of helping the working masses to overcome the old order and carry out the business of building the state" (PSS [Complete Works], vol. 41, p. 404). This permits the author of the book to analyze in detail the formation of the feelings of Soviet patriotism and historical optimism, which have become the bright dominant ideas in the creativity of the best poets.

The second part of the book is devoted to the complex question of "innovation in the constituent forms of Soviet national poetry," where the creative work of Kirghiz literary artists is analyzed in the context of the nationwide literary process.

The reader will again encounter a theoretical "address," well reasoned and copiously illustrated with material on the historical development of poetry. Thus, in the article, "K edinstvu soderzhaniya i formy natsional'noy poezii" [On the Unity of Content and Form in National Poetry], E. Ozmitel' turns his attention to the content of the conception of "national form," connecting its content and evolution with the conception of "constituent poetics." The researcher is interested, first and foremost (and this seems undoubtedly to be the case), in aspects of the creative evolution of the system of national artistic principles and in the evolution of what is defined as the "internationalization of national artistic cultures."

The facts introduced in scientific terms with regard to the creativity of Russian language literary artists are interesting and, in this connection, theoretical questions of the dialectic of the literary process become topical.

In the book, which is saturated with the theoretical realization of the motive and developmental material of living literature, theory does not overshadow the direct presence of a rich factual account of literary history.

It must be mentioned that the publication is not free from several defects. Thus, the term "free blank verse" (a very debatable one, but one that is, for some reason, encountered in the work of our literary critics: "blank" verse is altogether not the same as "unrhymed" verse) is contrasted in the book with another, much more felicitous, term - "free verse forms." Translators are not always specified. Furthermore, there are certain omissions in the index of names: at the most superficial glance it is noted that there is no inclusion of the translators, A. Naldeen, B. Lozovoy, M. Ronkin and V. Semyonov, while the well known translator of the classical poetry of the East, Vera Potapova, who translated a great many Kirghiz poets in the 1940's and 1950's, has been reduced (in the text and the index) to a certain "V. Potapova." It is true that these are no more than blemishes. Having mentioned the "Index of Names," however, the usefulness of such a supplement must be noted. It has somehow happened in our republic that literary critical works, for the most part, are not provided with indices of names, and this is not altogether convenient for using a book. A great deal of work is involved in compiling an index, but it is indispensable so that the reader will be able to use the given book in a convenient manner.

The fact that such a book has been published is gratifying in itself, but its publication in context, so to speak, is even more gratifying. First of all, this context is that of the "individual author:" E. Ozmitel' is the author of a whole group of extensive studies devoted to Kirghiz literature, and this new work of his attests to the scholar's deep connection with the processes which have been taking place in Kirghiz literature. On the other hand, interesting and serious studies have been issued in recent years in Russian (and thus for readers nationwide) by T. Askarov, A. Sadykov, M. Borbugulov, K. Dzhideva, Ch. Dzholdosheva and K. Asanaliev. A book by M. Rudov, professor at the Kirgosuniversitet, "Lenin v Kirgizskoy Poezii" [Lenin in Kirghiz Poetry], based on the author's thorough literary critical research, appeared very recently on bookstore shelves. In all this, it is natural to perceive the serious scholarly potential of criticism and literary study in Kirghizia and the purposeful research of scholars.

12249

CSO: 1830/420

REGIONAL

BRIEFS

NEW PORT CONSTRUCTION--A conference of the interdepartmental commission on the building of the Novotallinskiy port took place in the Republic's capital. L. Nedyak, deputy minister of the Fleet of the USSR, chaired the commission. The pace of construction and fulfillment of plans in 1984 were discussed, as were tasks scheduled for the new year. The deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the ESSR, P. Palu, also participated in the session, as did the head of the construction department and manager of the municipal economy of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia, N. Ivanov, and the departmental and ministry leaders of the ESSR. The deputy minister of transport construction of the USSR, V. Kozlov, and the deputy minister of communication lines of the USSR, G. Savchenko, also took part in the session. [Text] [Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 9 Feb 85 p 1] 12877

ARTISTS' UNION CONFERENCE--On the 28th of February the Plenary session of the governing body of the Artists' Union of the Estonian SSR took place in Tallin. In connection with his retirement, the chairman of the Union's governing body, the national artist I. Torn, was relieved of his duties. During the plenary session, appreciation was expressed for I. Torn's many years' service as the chairman of the Union's governing body. Gratitude was expressed for the work he accomplished. The national artist E. Pyl'droos was chosen as the new chairman of the governing body of the Artists' Union of the ESSR. The secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia, R. Ristlaan, took part in the proceedings. He presented I. Torn with the honorary document of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the ESSR. I. Obrosof, the secretary of the governing board of the Artists' Union of the USSR, was also present at the plenary session. [Text] [Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 1 Mar 85 p 3] 12877

E. SIZENKO IN ESTONIA--E. Sizenko, the Minister of the meat and milk industry, has visited the Republic. He became acquainted with the establishments of the Republic's meat and milk industry. He discussed questions about the future development of this branch of industry in the Republic with the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia, K. Vayno. The following also took part in this discussion: B. Saul, member of the bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia, A.-B. Upsi,

secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia, Kh. Vel'di, the first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the ESSR and chairman of the Republic's Agroprom (agriculture industry), I. Kallas, the department head of the agriculture and food industry of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia, and T. Kyukhkin, Minister of the Republic's meat and milk industry. Sizenko left the Republic on the 9th of February. [Text] [Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 10 Feb 85 p 1] 12877

MEAT AND MILK INDUSTRY--On 9 February in Tallinn, tasks resulting from the decisions of the CPSU 26th congress of the last plenary sessions of the CPSU Central Committee were discussed at an expanded session of the ministers of the meat and milk industry of the ESSR which included party agricultural activists. The session was opened by the Minister of the Republic's meat and milk industry, T. Kyukhkin. E. Sizenko, Minister of the USSR's meat and milk industry, delivered a speech. The following took part in the session: A.-B. Upsi, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia, Kh. Vel'di, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the ESSR and chairman of the Republic's Agroprom (agriculture industry), and I. Kallas, department head of the agriculture and food industry of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia. [Text] [Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA 10 Feb 85 p 1] 12877

CSO: 1800/236

END